JANUARY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,527—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
also Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Tramik Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch .. } Rs. 22-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle .. } doz. bottles
"Glentromie"... .. ..
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" .. ..
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL	BUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4159	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	H. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500		30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889.
She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of LONDON, 3,718 Tons, Captain J. BLACK, will sail for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 5th February. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins (on Deck), Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,796 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 2nd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th January, 1889. Agents.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *via* Kurrachee with a general cargo and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th January, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.
EWART LATHAM, & Co.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz	Rs.	12 8
Treacher's "MATCH" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn. Regulation Size	per doz.	8 8
Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn	per doz.	9 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASPARAGUS ASPARAGUS.

FINEST PICKED GERMAN ... per tin Rs. 2-2
FINEST CALIFORNIAN ... per tin ,, 1-5

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

		Rs. a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA	1 lb. pkt.	0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE	2 lb. pkt.	3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	5 lb. cat.	6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	5 lb. cat.	6 12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS.

MICROSCOPES.

Just received, and consequently free from fungoidal growth or lenses.
A large and varied stock suitable for scientific and technical work.
The majority of the instruments are by the Maker to the French Ministry of War, and are identical with those used in the Hospitals, Lycées, and Military Colleges of France; the others by Nachet and other celebrated makers.
Also all ordinary accessories, including spare oculars for French or English Microscopes, Camera Lucidas, Reversing Prisons, Polarizing Apparatus and Micrometers, both in ocular glasses and brass mounted glass plates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
The above at remarkably low prices, and guaranteed by
KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s
TASTELESS GELATINE COATED PILLS AND GRANULES.

THESE are prepared in an oval form and coated with a *thin transparent* and *perfectly soluble* film of gelatine put on by a special process of our own, and are thereby rendered perfectly tasteless.
The Pills are prepared from the purest Drugs in our own Laboratory, and have therefore the great advantage over those of English or American Manufacture of being *perfectly fresh*.

SPECIAL FORMULÆ.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
Formula.—Podophyllin, Belladonna, and Strychnine.
Dose.—One Granule, morning and evening.
These granules act most beneficially in torpid liver from defective nerve influence. Re. 1 per bot.

DIGESTIVE GRANULES.
Formula.—Podophyllin and Pepsine.
Dose.—One granule (equal to ½ gr. Podophyllin).
Re. 1 per bot.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES.
Formula.—Aloin, Strychnine, and Belladonna.
Re. 1 per bot.

COUGH GRANULES.
Formula.—Ipecacuanna, Nuxvomica, and Belladonna.
Dose.—One Granule, 3 or 4 times a day.
These Granules act very efficaciously in cases of troublesome cough, promoting expectoration, and giving almost immediate relief.
Re. 1 per bot.

All the Pills in common use kept in stock. Any other kind made and coated on short notice.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERY.

TREACHER & Co. solicit an inspection of the following Articles :—

COTTON ½ HOSE—

Plain Brown	from Rs.	5-8 to 13-8 doz.
Plain White	,, ,,	13-8 to 14-8 ,,
Fancy Striped	,, ,,	13-8 to 22-8 ,,
Fancy Mixed	,, ,,	13-8 to 18-0 ,,
Plain Fancy Colours	,, ,,	12-8 to 27-0 ,,
Navy Blue, Cotton Embroidered	,, ,,	27-0 to 30-0 ,,
Black, Cotton Embroidered	,, ,,	32-0 to 36-0 ,,

LISLE THREAD ½ HOSE—

Plain White	,, ,,	15-0 to 18-0 ,,
Fancy Coloured	,, ,,	20-0 to 25-0 ,,
Fancy Striped	,, ,,	18-0 to 27-0 ,,

BEST QUALITY, PURE SILK ½ HOSE—

Black Embroidered Colours	per pair Rs.	8-0
Fancy Coloured Embroidered Self.	,, ,,	8-0

THIN MERINO ½ HOSE—

Plain Self Drabs	from Rs.	18-0 to 23-0 doz.
Drab Fancy Stripes	,, ,,	16-8 to 38-0 ,,

CASHMERE ½ HOSE—

All Shades	,, ,,	16-8 to 20-0 ,,

HANDKNITTED ½ HOSE—

Heather Mixtures	,, ,,	16-0 to 18-0 doz.

HANDKNITTED HOSE—

Fancy Mixed and Navy Blue	from Rs.	42-0 to 60-0 doz.

BANIANS.

INDIA GAUZE, ½ Sleeves	from Rs.	18-8 to 22-0 doz.
Fine Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	23-0 to 32-0 ,,
Elastic Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	40-0 to 50-0 ,,
Superfine Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	54-0 to 75-0 ,,
Silk and Wool Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	85-0 to 105 ,,
Stout White Merino, Long Sleeves	,, ,,	58-0 to 72-0 ,,
Stout Shetland Lambswool, Long Sleeves	,, ,,	66-0 to 80-0 ,,

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

India Gauze Drawers, short	Rs.	3-0 to 40-0 doz.
Elastic Ganze Drawers	,,	50-0 to 66-0 ,,
Elastic Gauze Pants, long	,,	50-0 to 66-0 ,,
Stout White Merino Pants, long	,,	76-0 to 96-0 ,,
Stout Shetland Lambswool Pants, long	,,	76-0 to 96-0 ,,
Striped or Plain Coloured Bathing Drawers	,,	1-8 to 2-0 p.pair

White Kid Gloves.
Dogskin Gloves.
Knitted Gloves.
Ties and Scarves.
Turkish Towels.
Dressing Gowns.
Cholera Belts.

White Evening Ties.
Black do.
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Striped Silk Gymkhana Squares.
Cash's Towels.
Braces of all descriptions.
Travelling Rugs and Mauds.

RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per doz.
Unsurpassed in any Market.
KEMP & CO., LD.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET

"The Perfume of the day"
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TOBACCOS.

Egyptian, very choice, most delicious Whiffs, Per box of 100, Rs. 3-8.
Gianaclis' World Renowned Cigarettes. Per box of 100, Rs. 4-8.
"Old Judge" per packet of 10, As. 4.

O. K. Golden Leaf Mixture per ½ lb. tin, Re. 1-10.
O. K. Cavendish per ½ lb. tin, Re. 1-0
"Old Judge" per ½ lb., Re. 1-0

CIGARETTES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

JUST LANDED

HATS !
HATS ! !
HATS ! ! !
FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown		Rs. 9-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown		
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen.		
Drab Square Crown do. do.		
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square		
Brown Round Crown, all the Shades		

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3 8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam, on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness, allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach. It furnishes to the Blood and System generally, in an agreeable form, those natural Saline elements which are of vital importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.
KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

OUR SPECIALITE
SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.
THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forges under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGATPURI HOTEL, Igatpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igatpuri.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, Rs. 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
and LADY ROBERTS,
H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
T. R. H. The DUKE and DUCHESS
of CONNAUGHT.

The Celebrated Court Comedy of
"DANDY DICK"
will be played
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON THE 19th and 20th FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF
LADY ROBERTS' FUND FOR HOMES FOR NURSING SISTERS IN THE HILLS.

Characters by Messrs. F. J. Edwards, A. R. Froom, W. T. Buck, J. E. Twiss, Capt. Hodgkinson, Major Vibart, Miss Van Overbeke, and Mesdames Lloyd, Wilkin, and Hay.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

SATURDAY, THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1880.

THE following will be the Rates for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURES.

Family Ticket ..... Rs. 5.
Single Ticket ..... ,, 3.

A Family Ticket admits One Gentleman and Three Ladies living in one house, and a Single Ticket admits the Holder of it only.

Tickets to be had from
LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Attention of the Public is invited to the DRAFT RULES issued by Government in Notification No. 9, dated 21st January, 1889, relating to the EXAMINATION of ENGINEERS and ENGINE-DRIVERS under the Indian Steam-Ships Act of 1884.

Copies of the same can be obtained on application at this Office.

HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Capt. I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Port Offices, Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

MESSRS. GAUHE and Co., of EITORF, GERMANY, Chemical Manufacturers, have registered through the Undersigned in Calcutta their Trade-mark consisting of the representation of a bird enclosed within two concentric circles. On the space between the inner and outer circles are the name and address "GAUHE & Co., EITORF." This Trade-mark is used for Dyes, and registration has been effected in respect of chemical substances, &c.

Any person infringing such Registered Trade-mark will do so at his peril.

H. H. REMFRY,
Solicitor.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Municipal Secretary reporting the Budget Transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 23rd January, 1889.

2. Letter from Mr. E. S. A. Burch, dated 22nd January, 1889, requesting sanction to erect a "pandal" for the sale of light refreshments on the spare ground, opposite the Charni Road Railway Station.

3. Letter from the Chief Secretary stating that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to fix the Monthly Salary of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner, at Rs. 3,000, with effect from March 1st next.

4. Letter from the Registrar, University, asking that the present charge of Annas 8 per 1,000 gallons for water supplied to the University Garden may be remitted, and that the amount paid during the present year under that head re-funded.

5. Sanction to be asked to the grant Rs. 10,000 for the ensuing year for Land Conveyance License Establishment and Contingencies.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, January 29, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DEWCHAND POONJA of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

BAI JAVERVAHOO, widow of the above-named deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

K. F. MODI,
The 25th day of January, 1889.
Messrs. PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY AND GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that commencing on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth February, and on every succeeding WEDNESDAY, up to and including WEDNESDAY, the 10th April next, a SPECIAL FAST TRAIN will LEAVE HOWRAH at 8 p.m., Railway time, and will be timed to ARRIVE, at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 3 o'clock, on the following FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

First and Second Class Passengers and their servants with through Tickets to Bombay only will be conveyed by this Train. Intending Passengers should be at the station at least fifteen minutes before the departure time of the Train. To avoid inconvenience and delay, Tickets can be purchased and Luggage booked at Howrah at any time during the day. Tickets can also be obtained at the E. I. Railway Company's Booking Office, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

For times of arrival at and departure from each station and for further information see the published Time Tables of each Railway for this Special Train.

D. W. CAMPBELL, Agent, E. I. Railway.
HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 28th Jan., 1889.

CATHOLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

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FOR SALE.

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A MAGAZINE OF LITERARY AND ARTISTIC MERIT.

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NEW YORK: THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS Co.

Sample copies will be sent FREE on receipt of half an Anna.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM.
Bombay Re. 1, Up-country Rs. 1-8.

N.B.—The *Catholic Times* Almanac for 1889 is sold at the Library at 4 As.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

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Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE FORT OFFICES of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, have been REMOVED to No. 1, Elphinstone Circle, Remington's Buildings.

L. PENNY,
Engineer and Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has RETURNED from ENGLAND and RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent of the Company in India from this date.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th January, 1889.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed WEDNESDAY, 6th February, 1889, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO MEMBERS, to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation, in accordance with the provisions of Act III. of 1888.

The Ballot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on that day.

By Order of the Committee
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th January, 1889.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 30th January 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To Receive the Report of the out-going Committee.

II.—To Pass a Resolution increasing the number of the Committee from 7 to 9.

III.—To Confirm the Nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with section 12 of Rule VII.

IV.—To Confirm the addition to the tonnage scale of the articles "Coffee" in bags and "Copra" in robins in accordance with the ascertained measurements.

V.—To Confirm the Rules for the Election of Two Members to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation under Act III. of 1888.

VI.—To Amend the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July, 1881, respecting shut out cargo.

VII.—To Elect New Members; and to Transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, Offers for the Purchase of any Quantities of the following lots of old material weighed over and delivered on the spot. Delivery to be taken within 30 days of acceptance of Tender:—

Viz., about:—

15 Tons old reversible crossings
16 ,, ,, box
35 ,, Broken Iron Pipes
30 ,, Wrought Iron Spikes
17 ,, Old Bridge Bracings
24 ,, Portions of old Weighbridges and Turntables
} Now lying at Wari Bunder.

30 ,, Old Wagon Iron Work....At Parel Branch Stores, where the same may be seen on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made at once on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th January, 1889.

AGRA MUNICIPAL WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the Municipal Commissioners of Agra for the construction of the WATER WORKS described in Notification No. 103C at page 9 of Part III. of the *N.-W. P. Government Gazette* of the 19th January, 1889.

The contract to be entered into, will include the construction of the masonry works and fencing of the pumping station: the carriage and erection of the Engines, which will be supplied by the Commissioners. The supply and laying of the pipes, and fittings of a complete system of Water Works for the city of Agra.

The contract further includes the maintenance of the works for a period of six months after they are opened.

2. The drawings and estimates will be open to inspection, and information may be obtained at the office of the Municipality at Agra between the 25th and 31st January, 1889.

3. Tenders should be addressed in a sealed cover, endorsed "Tender for the Agra Water Works" to the Chairman of the Municipality, and no tenders will be received after the 28th February, 1889.

4. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. B. FINLAY,
Chairman.

Agra, 21st January, 1889.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS
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THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Ajudhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall, scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons.—"Bedford Observer," June 3, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter.—"Canterbury Medical Journal." Aug 9, 1883.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life companion. The science is however, useful in many other ways.—"Bath Kernel." Nov. 13, 1883.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science Fees Re 1 to Rs. 25.

S. BENJAMIN
Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

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LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

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NOTICES.

BREADALBANE CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE.

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

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No Chemicals! No Liquids!
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UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
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1873.

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Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
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Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
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The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do ,, 9 ,, 20 ,, ,,
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

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From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.

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The latest Indian papers on file.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

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INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

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DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
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Cigar Cases and Holders.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).
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Cigarette Cases and Holders.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.
Counterpanes.
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D'Oyleys.
Eau de Stuttgart.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
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Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.

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INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.

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Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

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TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation, 3 p.m.
Annual meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Lecture on Education by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, F. C. Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Persian Prince (s) arrived yesterday from Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kt. Errant (s), for Marseilles; Indra (s), Antwerp; Umballa (s), Calcutta; and Khalif (s), Dunkirk.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadar, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi at 7 a.m. Thursday, 31st instant.

A NEW MARATHI MAGAZINE.—We have received a copy of a new monthly *Marathi Magazine* to be published in Bombay from the current month. The number before us contains some interesting articles, which cannot fail to prove interesting as well as useful reading to the Marathi public.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.—A new edition of the Indian Penal Code has been published by Mr. Babaji Gunput Pinglay, of the Aryan Tract and Book Depot, Kalbadevie Road, with all the amendments up to date, the Whipping Act amended by Act No. 10 of 1882, and a list of compoundable offences.

B GAMBLERS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Munilall Sobachund and five others were charged by Inspector Young before Mr. P. Ryan Munilall with keeping a common gaming house at Lower Duncan Road, and the rest of the accused with Munilall with being found gaming therein on Monday night last with cards, dice, and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the charges, were convicted, Munilall being fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

A DRIVER REFUSING A FARE.—Mr. A. S. Green yesterday prosecuted Raja Gaji, a victoria driver, before Mr. Hamilton for refusing to drive him to the Apollo Bunder. It appeared that the man was plying his victoria on the stand in front of the Watson's Hotel and refused to take Mr. Green, saying he had a fare in the hotel. As this seemed improbable, the prosecutor made inquiries in the hotel and found that the man was telling a falsehood. His Worship fined the driver one rupee.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45:—

Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Mazurka	Mathieux	Kuhner.
Selection	Romeo E. Giuliesta	Gounod.
Valse	Fantaisie	Ch. Coote.
Largo	Xerxes	C. F. Handel.
Galop	The Planters	C. Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—After a tour, which has been very successful, and after a long absence from Bombay, that most entertaining Variety Company which travels under the name of Hudson's Surprise Party, returns to Bombay in the course of a few weeks, opening at the Novelty Theatre on the 2nd of March. It would seem the people of Bombay are going to have sufficient theatrical amusements shortly, if they care to patronise them, between Mrs. Norville's Company playing Gilbert and Sullivan's latest opera, "The Yeoman of the Guard," the Stanley Opera Company, which will shortly occupy one of the theatres, and Hudson's Surprise Party.

PICKPOCKETING AT THE NULL BAZAAR.—Chandoo Peerzab, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 5-9-0 from the pocket of Ragooba Girder, a bricklayer living at Coombarwarra. The complainant was at the Null Bazaar on the evening in question making purchases, when Chandoo removed the purse containing the money from Ragooba's pocket. Ragooba missing his purse, however, had Chandoo arrested, when he dropped the purse to the ground. Chandoo on admitting his several previous convictions was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ESCAPING FROM THE POLICE.—At the Police Court yesterday Inspector Morarrao charged Calloo Ismail, before Mr. Cooper with having escaped from legal custody. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the accused. From the evidence of the witnesses, it seemed that the accused had been arrested with many others in a gaming house. On the way to the police station, he managed to escape from the sepoy who had him in custody and absconded from Bombay. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the Magistrate, and the prisoner then gave himself up to the police. In defence he denied that he had been arrested by the police, and averred that he was out of Bombay. The magistrate found the charge proved and imposed a fine of Rs. 30.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 30.—Lecture on Education, by Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting.
Feb. 1.—G. I. P. Railway Sports, Parel.
2.—First Criminal Sessions.
G. I. P. Railway Sports, Parel.
3.—Volunteer Church Parade.
Bombay Hunt Sky Races.
4.—Municipal Corporation.
First Criminal Sessions.
5.—Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
First Criminal Sessions.
Back Bay Bath Company.
Free Church Mission Bazaar.
6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
Free Church Mission Bazaar.
8.—Sending in day, Bombay Art Exhibition.
9.—Mrs. Norville's Co., Gaiety Theatre.
Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
11.—Yacht Club Dance.
Yacht Club Regatta.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Performance of Massed Bands, Esplanade.
14.—Bazar at the Town Hall in aid of Wesleyan Fund for Military and Naval Church.
15.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
Yacht Club, Annual Meeting.
16.—Wesleyan Bazaar Town Hall.
Volunteer Artillery Gun Competition, Town Hall Compound.
Opening of Bombay Art Exhibition.
19.—Amateur Theatricals, Novelty Theatre.
20.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
Amateur Theatricals, Novelty Theatre.
21.—Conversazione of Bombay Art Society.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
24.—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic meeting.
25.—Yacht Club Dance.
Parsee Gymkhana Ateletic meeting.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club.
27.—Byculla Club half-yearly general meeting.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
4.—Yacht Club Dance.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
28.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
31.—Meeting of University Senate.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

The undersigned beg to acknowledge the following additional subscriptions:—

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	5,142
His Excellency Lord Reay	50
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HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

QUESTION OF BUILDING PRIVATE MARKETS.

CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY *vs.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

HIS LORDSHIP, in delivering judgment last evening in this case, the particulars of which have already been reported, said this was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to recover damages for an alleged wrongful refusal on the part of the defendant to allow the plaintiff to rebuild a certain chawl. His lordship said the first issue he would discuss and determine was the second, because it was clear that, if there was no refusal, there was no cause of action. The facts were these. The plaintiff owned the chawl or row of shops in dispute, and it was his allegation that it was used by him as a private market from a time prior to the coming into force of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872. In 1887, he was desirous of rebuilding the chawl and of erecting in the place thereof a handsome market for open stalls; and he wrote a letter through his architects, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, to which, on the 2nd July, he received a reply from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a resolution of the Town Council. (Refers to the letter and the reply.) Now, the plaintiff admitted that this gave him no cause of action. He admitted that by it he was not refused permission to rebuild, but only refused permission to open a private market. (Refers to further correspondence.) This again merely repeated the resolution of the Town Council, and was not alleged to contain any refusal whatever to the plaintiff to rebuild. A subsequent letter of the Municipal Commissioner was relied on by the plaintiff as giving him the first and only cause of action. (Refers to the letter.) The construction sought to be put upon it by the learned counsel for the plaintiff was that it was a signification by the Commissioner of his disapproval of the proposed building within the terms of section 166 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, and he argued that his client could not, after that letter, build without running the risks contemplated in section 167. His lordship failed to see how the letter could be taken to bear any such constructica. Respecting the disapproval which was mentioned, the letter did not go any further than the letter of the 2nd July. The Town Council had refused to allow the plaintiff to open a new private market; and the Municipal Commissioner could not approve of the plaintiff's erecting a building which plaintiff had avowedly declared he would use as such a market. The plans and the actual construction of the building were in the letter essentially approved of, and the plaintiff was expressly told that, if he liked to take the risk attendant on his proposed use of the building when completed, he could build it if only he complied with the requisitions. No refusal of permission to build was, in his lordship's opinion, ever made; and the plaintiff could not, with any degree of truth, say that defendant illegally prevented him from rebuilding his chawl, which was the cause of action alleged. Doubtless he would have built it had not the land just then been notified to be about to be taken up for a public purpose, for which it had since been taken up. His lordship, therefore, found the second issue in the negative and for the defendant. It was unnecessary to discuss or decide any other issue. With regard, however, to the third issue, his lordship might just say that, if any cause of action was given in November by the disapproval of the plaintiff's building, the same cause of action was equally given by the disapproval of it in July. The result in both cases was the same: the plaintiff could have built equally as well after the one letter as after the other. The claim, therefore, to recover as damages the difference between what the plaintiff says was the value of the land before the proposed alterations and improvements and what the Government would have had to pay for it under the Land Acquisition Act, had the alterations and improvements been completely failed. His allegation that these improvements and alterations would have been completed before the land was taken up, had permission to build been distinctly given, was quite opposed to the evidence of his architect. His lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY and ASSESSORS.)

EXTENSION OF THE NULL BAZAR MARKETS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT AND CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY.

This was a reference by the Collector of Bombay, under the Bombay Act, under the provisions of section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act, for the determination of amount of compensation to be awarded to the claimant, Mr. Chubildas, for his right and interest in the land and building situated at Null Bazar, which were required to be taken up for the extension of the Erskine Road or Null Bazar Markets for the Bombay Municipality. Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, as assessor for Government, and Mr. D. Gostling, as assessor for Mr. Chubildas Lullooblioy, assisted the learned judge in the enquiry. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Frere, acting Government Solicitor, appeared for the Collector of Bombay, and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Ramdas Chubildas, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the claimant.

The Collector's reference stated that the land in question measured 467 square yards; and the notification under section 6 of the Act was published in the *Government Gazette* of 8th December 1887. The Collector (the late Mr. John McLeod Campbell) had reason to believe that the claimant was interest in the land and building, either as claimant or owner, as the land was leased to him by Government and stood in his name, and he paid ground rent bills. No amount had been awarded or tendered under sections 5 and 17 of the Act, as the land was not damaged in any way, nor was any compensation paid under section 11 of the Act, as the claimant did not agree to accept the amount of compensation offered by the Collector, *viz.*, Rs. 1,85,012, including 15 per cent. for the compulsory nature of the acquisition. The grounds on which the Collector had determined the amount of compensation were as follows:—The annual rent as stated by Mr. Chubildas, and supported by the production of his books, was Rs. 10,954-8; as ascertained by enquiries on the spot, Rs. 10,707; and as calculated by the Municipal officers, Rs. 9,304. Mr. Buckland, for the Corporation, estimated the compensation at Rs. 1,66,702. Mr. Bhaishunker, for the owner, claimed, at the time of enquiry held before the Collector, Rs. 2,15,211. For the purpose of calculation, Mr. Buckland admitted Mr. Bhaishunker's statement of actual rent and made a calculation, which gave the total value at Rs. 1,66,702, including 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition. The Collector said he thought it fair and just that the usual allowance for charges should be made, and he therefore struck off 20 per cent. and took the nett rent at Rs. 8,044 per annum. He did not agree with Mr. Buckland that the value was only eighteen times the nett rent. It was true that the property was leasehold, but there were still about eight years of the lease to run. The Collector, therefore, offered the claimant twenty times the above amount of nett rent or Rs. 1,60,880, plus 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition, or Rs. 1,85,012. The claimant claimed Rs. 2,17,000, which the Collector considered excessive and referred the matter for the determination of the court.

The claimant, in his statement, said he was absolutely entitled to the land and building, and that his contentions were put forward with substantial correctness in the Collector's reference. He claimed Rs. 2,17,000 as compensation, including 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition. He also claimed interest at 6 per cent.

Counsel opened the pleadings in the case, and Mr. Chubildas was called into the witness-box, when negotiations were privately opened for a settlement, which was agreed to as follows:—There was to be a decree for Mr. Chubildas for Rs. 1,93,000, including 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition, with interest at 6 per cent. from 24th February 1888, each party to bear his own costs of the reference. The Advocate-General, on behalf of the Secretary of State, undertook to make no claim upon Mr. Chubildas or his heirs, now or hereafter, in respect of the covenants contained in the lease of 13th March 1875.

With the concurrence of the assessors, his lordship said he would make a formal award in the above-mentioned terms.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT OF PROPERTY.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY.

THE plaintiff's case was for a discovery by the defendant of the property of Alladinbhoy Habibhoy, which had been retained by him or had come to his hands and of his dealings therewith. That the plaintiff might be ordered to account for the property of Alladinbhoy which had come to his hands, and for the profits and income thereof. That he might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff, as Official Assignee of the estates and effects of Alladinbhoy, what on taking such account, should be found to be due from him to the plaintiff as Official Assignee. That the defendant might be restrained from receiving dividends and for the costs of the suit.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Lang and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, represented the defendant.

The plaint stated that in or about the year 1865 one Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, who was a merchant in Bombay, became in embarrassed circumstances. Alladinbhoy in 1865 was possessed of a very large amount of property, and he conspired with the defendant and other of his relatives for the purpose of fraudulently concealing his property from his creditors, and absconded to Damaun. Alladinbhoy was adjudicated an insolvent in 1867, and the plaintiff as Official Assignee of his estate was entitled to his property for the benefit of his creditors. The plaintiff charged that the defendant was in possession of, and was accountable to the plaintiff for divers properties and monies of Alladinbhoy, which were, or came into the hands of the defendant, and which had been concealed by the defendant from the creditors of Alladinbhoy. The plaintiff was not yet in possession of full information as to the porperty which the defendant retained and got possession of in pursuance of the scheme to defraud the creditors of Alladinbhoy as aforesaid; but he said that, as far as he had yet ascertained, the defendant had retained and obtained possession of certain money, shares, and property. The plaintiff also stated that the defendant had, from time to time, bought in his own name and the names of his nominees, with the monies of Alladinbhoy, divers claims on the estate of Alladinbhoy, and had received dividends and profits upon shares and other properties belonging to the said estate. So far as the plaintiff had hitherto been able to discover, the claims which had been so bought as aforesaid were specified in a separate list. The plaintiff, however, did not in any way admit that the said claims were subsisting or valid. The defendant claimed to recover dividends upon the said claims, and the plaintiff said that if he was allowed to do so without security for repayment of the amount thereof, the same would be wholly lost to the plaintiff. The plaintiff accordingly prayed that the defendant might be ordered to make full discovery of the property of Alladinbhoy, &c. as mentioned above.

The defendant denied that Alladinbhoy conspired with the defendant for the purpose of fraudulently concealing his property from his creditors. He also denied that he was in possession of or accountable to the plaintiff for divers or any properties or moneys of Alladinbhoy, which were in, and came to, his hands, or which had been concealed by the defendant from the creditors of Alladinbhoy. The defendant further denied that he was liable to account to the plaintiff for the moneys, shares, and property mentioned in a separate list furnished by him, and that he had received the whole of the moneys, shares, and property. The defendant said that the plaintiff filed a suit in the High Court in 1881 against Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, to whom Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy had entrusted a large portion of his property before he absconded to Damaun to recover the property, and in such the plaintiff claimed to recover certain of the moneys, shares, and property. The plaintiff obtained a decree in that suit for the sum of Rs. 3,60,000, and had also obtained satisfaction of the decree. The defendant submitted that the plaintiff could not now maintain the suit. The defendant further submitted that the claim for the defendant was barred by the Act of Limitation of suits. He denied that he had bought the claims specified in the list or any of them with the moneys of the estate of Alladinbhoy, or that he had received dividends upon shares and other property belonging to the estate. He further stated that the plaintiff had admitted the validity of the said claims. The defendant said that if he was held accountable to the plaintiff for any of the moneys, shares, and property in the plaint claimed, he would ask to set off against the plaintiff's claim the sum of Rs. 304,691 and interest thereon which was due to him by Alladinbhoy at the time he was adjusted an insolvent. The defendant would also, if necessary, set off against the claim off the plaintiff in this suit the amount of the claims specified in the list or a proportionate part thereof.

The case is still at hearing.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

WITH a view to lay down a distinction between mounted volunteer corps which have a cavalry organisation, and mounted volunteers corps and companies which are merely mounted infantry, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the classification of the undermentioned corps and companies 'as cavalry' and 'mounted infantry' respectively, as shown below:—

Behar Light Horse, Central Bengal Light Horse, Allahabad Troop Light Horse, Cawnpore Light Horse, Surma Valley Light Horse, Ghazipur Light Horse, Gorakhpur Light Horse, Oudh Light Horse, Calcutta, Mounted Rifles, Classified as "Cavalry;" to be denominated "Light Horse."

Mounted Companies, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, Sibsagar Mounted Infantry, Darrang Mounted Infantry, Lakhimpur Mounted Rifles, Nowgong Mounted Rifles. Classified as "Mounted Infantry;" to be denominated "Mounted Rifles."

The following rules for the equipment, &c., of Volunteers Light Horse and Mounted Rifles respectively are published for information and guidance:—

A Light Horse.

I.—To be mounted on horses.

II.—To be armed with carbines carried in buckets, and with swords suspended from the saddle.

III.—Corps not already provided with saddlery by Government will provide their own saddles which may be of any pattern approved by the commanding officer.

IV.—All leather articles to be brown.

V.—It is left optional with corps to retain their present uniforms if they specially desire to do so; but should a change be desired, a khaki uniform will be adopted, with any small ornamental additions a corps may wish to make, such as the addition of red or blue piping. If khaki is adopted, abbreviated designations will be worn on shoulder straps, *e. g.*, "Behar L. H." for Behar Light Horse.

VI.—The training of Light Horse Corps will be carried out in accordance with the "Regulations for the instruction and movements of cavalry," modified in a few respects.

B.—Mounted Rifles.

I.—To be mounted on ponies.

II.—Corps who prefer them will be supplied with artillery carbines (As the stock of Martini-Henry carbines is small, the supply of carbines to corps electing to have them will be made gradually) and sword-bayonets; all other corps will be armed with rifles and bayonets; rifles will be carried in buckets or when necessary attached to the body with the aid of a sling.

III.—Corps not already provided with saddlery by Government will provide their own saddles, which may be of any pattern approved by the commanding officer.

IV.—All leather articles to be brown.

V.—Companies of Mounted Rifles will wear the uniform of the corps to which they are attached, such uniform being modified for riding purposes.

Any changes involved by the above rules will be gradually introduced after 1st January 1889, so as to avoid expense to Government or members of volunteer corps in the change of clothing, arms, or equipment.

THE Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay says the *Indian Engineering*, has ruled that a contract for road materials must terminate with the official year. That is to say, an Executive Engineer may not make a contract in March for materials to be delivered in April. It is to be hoped that Chambers of Commerce and other people who are concerned with economy in the Public Works Department will take notice of this ruling, as it is difficult to exaggerate the waste and inconvenience to all concerned that such regulation causes.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Norway for the despatch in the summer of 1890 of an expedition which would try to reach the North Pole, and it is proposed that the leadership shall be offered to Dr. Nansen. Those who are arranging the plans maintain that no other country could furnish such a crew of experienced and hardy ice-men and Arctic travellers as Norway, and that a winter or two in the Arctic regions would affect these men very little. The intention is that an attempt shall be made to reach the Pole by way of Franz Josef's Land, a route advocated by the most experienced Norwegian Arctic travellers, as well as by several well-known men of science who have studied the problem.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HIGH COURT JUDGES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—The protests of the two Hon'ble Judges of the High Court were undoubtedly prompted by their desire to the administration of criminal justice in this Presidency conducted by none but uncorrupt officers. That is certainly a very laudable desire, and it speaks much to the credit of Mr. Justice Jardine that in an elaborate and learned minute he has clearly shown that in asking the Government to remove from their magisterial seats the officers who have confessed to having bought the offices by the payment of bribes he was discharging his duty as a Judge of the the highest Court of Justice in the Presidency. But we can scarcely help thinking that the minutes were premature, and it would have been better if the two Judges had waited till the Crawford Commission delivered its judgment. While expressing our humble opinion in favour of the view which the Bombay Government has taken of the point mooted in the minutes of the two Judges, we feel it necessary to say that the tone of the Government Resolution is unnecessarily harsh. The term "extra-judicial denunciation" applied by the Government to the minutes of the judges is more vigorous than wise and detracts from the official dignity, which ought to be preserved in every resolution emanating from the Secretariat. Mr. Justice Jardine having been careful to inform the Government that he sympathised with its endeavours to free the administration from all corrupt elements, and that he sent in his minute in the discharge of his duty, the Government should have appreciated that assurance of his, and not gone out of its way to rebuke him in language, which suits a newspaper article better than official document.

CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL HONOURS.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The authoritative list of candidates for Municipal honours, which was advertised this week in the papers is very interesting. There were fifty candidates to thirty-six seats, and the elections were contested, and pretty sharply, in every ward. What a change from the happy days when a member was elected to the Corporation by his proposer and seconder, who alone took the trouble to come to the poll? Of the candidates who have sought the suffrages of the ratepayers, the largest number, 17, consists of merchants and landlords. Lawyers and doctors are equally divided, there being eleven representatives of each of these learned professions. The professions are learned, no doubt, though it does not necessarily follow therefrom that all who are engaged in them, or all those members of the professions who have come forward for election are also learned men. Never before did so many young aspirants to the civic honours come from the medical body, and if the doctors do not differ too much in the Corporation, we shall not be sorry to see a fair proportion of them elected by the rate-payers. There are some curious descriptions given in the list of candidates. One of them is described as a "gentleman," as if all the rest of them were not so—at all events, in the conventional sense of the term. Perhaps, the gentleman who is specially described as such is held by those who prepared the list to be the only person who came up to the ideal of a gentleman presented to us by Lord Reay in his Convocation speech. Another candidate is spoken of as a J. P., so that we must presume that he is the only representative of Her Majesty's Honourable Bench who has condescended to seek his election at the hands of the common mass of rate-payers. A third is described as a Khoja Mahomedan, as if his nationality where his only distinguishing feature. But it may possibly be that such is the case.

THE IDEAL PROFESSOR.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—"An Elphinstonian" last week enquired when his College, the first Arts College in the Presidency, was to have that model Professor who was pictured in the suggestive and masterly Convocation address of the Chancellor; and discanting on the qualifications, or rather the disqualifications, of most of the present staff to that title, he expressed the hope that the time might not be very distant when we should once more have teachers like Hughlings, Grant and Wordsworth, good men and true, able to turn out students "who know at least how little they know and who will not cease to be students when they cease to be examinees." It is very good of this gentleman to have written the letter, but he will admit that only one such effort from one [illegible] of the institution cannot [illegible] would to answer the inquiries or the expectation. Has the subject ever engaged or attracted the attention of any others of his fellows? They had recently a quarterly gathering, and now they have an annual dinner, at which there is a good deal of speechifying. Might not the subject of the competency of teachers, the programme of studies, the fitfulness of examiners, which often inflict on the student much useless labour and hardship, occupy their attention to the benefit of their successors and to students generally, counting among them sometimes their own brothers, cousins, and sons, and always their countrymen? What was the Graduates' Association established for, and what has it been doing to leave such questions unnoticed or uncared for? The authorities ought to see to these matters, and things generally ought, no doubt, to go all right; but if criticism is of any use, it ought to be persistent and vigilant. We trust, therefore, the "Elphinstonian" will persevere in the good example he has set and, what is more, get his fellows to join him in the good work.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 26, 1889.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

25th Jan.—The services of Surg-Maj G Bomford, MD, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from 21st inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

25th Jan.—H M's Secy of State has permitted the Reverend J W Adams, VC, a Sr Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, to retire from the service, from 25th Feb 1889.

The services of the Revd G W Manson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh from date of his return from privilege leave.

H M's Secy of State has permitted the Revd G. G. Gillan, the Sr Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, to retire from the service, from 19th Jan 1889.

The Revd J. Lillie, Offg Sr Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is confirmed in that appointment, from 19th Jan 1889, vice the Revd G. G. Gillan, retired.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 19th Jan—Capt W E Evans-Gordon, Additional Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted furlough for 1 year and 6 months, under sec 50, chap V of the Civil Leave Code, from 17th Jan 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

21st Jan.—With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Serruys as Consul-General for Belgium at Bombay.

Lieut W D Daunt, 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer (on probation) in the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, from 13th Jan 1889.

22nd Jan.—With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr F Stockinger, Consul, as Consul-Genl for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay.

Col Sir R G Sandeman, KCSI, Resident of the 1st Class, and Govr-Genl's Agent in Beluchistan, is granted special leave for six months, under secs 61 to 63, chap V of the Civil Leave Code from 15th March 1889, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

24th Jan.—The services of Mr A Wingate, CIE, Bombay Civil Service, Settlement Officer in the Kashmir State, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

25th Jan—Lieut D M Thomson, Depy Asst Commy Genl, 2nd Class, to be Depy Asst Commy Genl, 1st Class, from 7th Dec 1888, vice Lieut G A Carruthers, Depy Asst Commy Genl, 1st Class, resigned.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Cavalry—Capt H M Mason, 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Maj Gilchrist, transferred to the 2nd Cavalry. Dated 20th Oct 1888.

Lieut F W C Turner, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Offg Squadron Officer, on probation, from 30th Dec 1888.

2nd Cavalry—Maj R A Gilchrist, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Cavalry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Col H C Hamilton, deceased, but to remain seconded. Dated 10th May 1888.

Capt F R B Knox, Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem, vice Maj Gilchrist, seconded. Dated 22nd Dec 1888.

3rd Cavalry—Lieut R Wapshare, Offg Squadron Officer and Adjt, to be Squardon Officer, vice Lieut McSwiney, transferred to the 4th Cavalry, and to be Adjt, vice Capt Meade vacated on promotion. Dated 20th July 1888.

4th Cavalry—Lieut E F H McSwiney, D S O Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, vice Capt Knox, appointed 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Cavalry, sub pro tem. Dated 20th July 1888.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj W Taylor, MD, Medical Staff, to be Secy to the Surg-Genl, H M's Forces, Bengal, sub pro tem, vice Brig-Surg W Temple, MB, VC, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 5th Jan 1889.

Surg-Maj A E R Stephens, Medical Officer, 20th Bengal Infy, to officiate as Medical Storekeeper, Allahabad, vice Surg W Rodgers, reverted to regimental duty. Dated 2nd Jan 1889.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's Personal Staff:—

To be Honorary Surgeons.

Depy Surg-Genl W Collis, Medical Staff.
Brigade-Surg J B Hamilton, MD, Medical Staff.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut Charles Hugh Davies, Cheshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rgt, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the BSC from the 21st June 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Lieut W D Daunt, 7th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed on probation to the BSC from 13th Jan 1889, and has been posted to a corps under the Govt of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough or leave out of India:—

Col R Atkins, BSC, 15th Bengal Cavalry, (p a.) for 1 year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—31st year commenced 16th Mar 1888.

Lieut-Col R Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, Depy Commr, 2nd Grade, Punjab, (p a) for 277 days under rule IX of the Regulations of 1888.

Capt F R B Knox, BSC, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p a) for 1 year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—17th year commenced 13th Nov 1888.

Lieut G J F Sody, BSC, 19th Bengal Infantry, (p a) for 1 year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—5th year commenced 6th Feb 1888.

Maj J N S Kirkwood, Bom SC, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (p a) for 121 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Capt G A Williams, BSC, Asst Mily Acctt, is granted leave in India, (m c) for 60 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieut Robert Eyre Sullivan Taylor,—23rd Jan 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons.

Surgeon-Maj J Cleghorn, MD, from 19th Dec 1888, vice Brigade Surg A H Hilson, MD, promoted.

Surg-Maj R Harvey, MD., from 1st Jan 1889, vice Brigade Surg C P Costello promoted.

Surg-Maj J Bennett, MD, from the 13th Jan 1889, vice Brigade-Surg G C Chesnaye, promoted.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

The following officers of the BSC are admitted to Colonel's allowance from 20th Jan 1889:—

Col Alexander Hume Bramley.
Col Lionel Henry Planta de Hochiepied Larpent.
Col Archibald Edward Campbell.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 19th January 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant-Colonel D H Robertson, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commander, vice Palmer vacated on appointment as Colonel on the Staff. Dated 10th December 1888.

Captain H M Mackenzie, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Robertson [illegible] 10th December 1888.

Captain [illegible] Garstin, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Mackenzie. Dated 10th December 1888.

Captain H L Dawson, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Garstin. Dated 10th December 1888.

Lieutenant F W P Angelo, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be Squadron Commander, vice Dawson. Dated 10th December 1888.

Lieutenant R B Low, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Squadron Officer. Dated 10th December 1888.

13th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant J M Camilleri, Supernumerary on the establishment 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Young, appointed to the Punjab Commission.

22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant T H Hardy, supernumerary on the establishment 28th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Rogers ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps.

(Lieutenant Hardy will be graded in the Regiment above Lieutenant C A Fowler and below Lieutenant L N Herbert.)

30th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant C T W Forth, supernumerary on the establishment 23rd Pioneers, to be Wing Officer, vice Hughes, appointed to Meywar Bheel Corps.

(Lieutenant Forth will be graded in the Regiment above Lieutenant W. J. P. Kaye and below Lieutenant F. C. Muspratt.)

45th Sikhs.—Lieutenant L. C. Fryer, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Waterfield, transferred to the 31st Punjab Infantry. Dated 5th December 1888.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain A. C. MacDonnell, R. E., "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Garrison Instructor, Bkngiore, during the absence on leave of Captain E. C. Bethune. Dated 10th November 1888.

The Horse Guards having notified that Quartermaster and Honorary Captain J. Swiney, 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, will be placed on retired pay on the 2nd February 1889, under the provisions of the first clause of Article 93 of the Royal Warrant of the 15th November 1887, he is directed to proceed to England on or after that date; travelling at the public expense, under Transport Regulations Part, I., para. 236. clause (c), and Part II. para. 513, clause (r).

Lieutenant C L Shubrick, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is directed to proceed to England and report himself on arrival to the Colonel Commandant of the Plymouth Division, Royal Marine Light Infantry. To travel at his own expense.

Veterinary Surgeon 1st class W Walker, Army Veterinary Department, having completed a tour of service in India, is directed to proceed to England during the current trooping season. Under Transport Regulations, Part I, para 256, and Part II, para 513.

G O C C, dated the 21st December 1888, page 552, detailing Captain E J F Wood, 10th Bengal Lancers, for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, is cancelled.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain T D Pilcher, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, in G O C C, dated 16th March 1888, page 90, is extended for one month.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Balla Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 21st instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 4th February 1889.

SALE of stock in trade of valuable jewellery, Rampore chudders, Cashmere coats, and cloth, shawls, Moradabad, Vizingapatam, Delhi and Benares metal works in variety, handsome Japanese jars, fancy striped Mooltan and Persian carpets, real ivory ware, Indian work boxes, show cases, cupboards, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1889, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 60, Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Morcas & Co.,) by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Thawoomul Nursingdas, Indian Shawl, Jeweller and General Merchant, an insolvent, the following, viz :- Gold and silver jewellery, rings bangles, bracelets, brooches, pins, earrings, buttons and neck laces set with pearls, diamond, ruby and other valuable stones, coper brass and silver, engraved Indian works in variety, real ivory-ware, highly finished Vizingapatam and sandalwood work-boxes, handsome Japanese ornament, jars, Rampore chudders, cashmere coats, cashmere shawls, silk handkerchieves, pugaries, cashmere cloth, fancy table cover, pillow cases, fancy striped Mooltan and Persian carpets, China screens, painted and fookeri purdahs, rugs, fans, toys, walking sticks, show cases, cupboards, marble topped tables, chairs, punkahs, gaslamps, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 30, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich Persian carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a very handsome bay Arab charger, 8 years' old, quiet to ride and drive, carries a lady and regularly ridden on parade three seasons, a handsome English-built dogcart in first-rate order with removeable hood, a handsome waler pony, about 13-3, very good cripper and a set of English-made single harness, &c, &c., the property of CAPT. G. C. ROUPELL.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., several consignments of fancy goods, such as globe lamps, crockery ware, flower vases, also teak and blackwood, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, cupboards, carpets, almyras, bedsteads, circular, dressing and washhand tables, pictures, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kandawadi at Girgaum, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 331 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Louis Rodrigues, on the south by the property of the Church of Our Lady of Hope, on the east by the property of Hormusjee Dinsha, and on the west by a public passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are registered in the municipal rates under No. 875, street No 14, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the owners.

For further particular and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.

Under instructions from the Director of the Government Observatory, Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February next, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

5 ship's chronometers.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd February at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French, polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a large size blackwood open carved partition screen, new Madras cane matting, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong-built dog cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of COLONEL G. T. BEVILLE, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, their rooms, a AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong Bay waler gelding, 16 hands, 6 years old, bought at Calcutta last year, has been regularly ridden, and is a fine hack, believed sound.

1 second-hand strong English-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.

1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab, 15 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.

1 Handsome strong dun pony in good condition, quiet, can carry a lady, sold as owner leaving the station, also saddle and bridle.

1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham by "Kesterton."

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable vacant pieces of land, suitable for building purposes, situated at Peddar Road, Cumballa hill, facing the sea.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises in separate lots, the following valuable pieces of land :—

LOT No 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situated at Peddar Road, containing by admeasurement 1581 ¾ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: —That is to say, on the west by the property of the late Jirazbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the public road called Peddar Road, on the north by a carriage passage belonging to the estate of the late Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy and leading to the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy's Bungalow, and on the south by the property lately belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situated at Peddar Road, containing by admeasurement 1763 ¾ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the west by the property of the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the public road called Peddar Road, on the north by a plot of land lately belonging to the estate of Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, and on the south by a carriage passage belonging to the estate, of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 30, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND OTHER CONSUMERS OF COAL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clark and Frere Bunders, on account and at the risk of Jaithalal Tribhowandas and Co.

2,200 tons best big steam coals, Bothi's West Hartley, just landed ex s.s. Maple Branch, in small lots to suit purchasers. Delivery to be taken within one month.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jairarayen Sittaram.

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines in the compound of General Heathcote's bungalow, where they are pitched.

1 single poled tent and 1 rowtee.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Esmailjee Moolla Esoofbhoy, and on account and at the risk of Meya Goolam Mahomed Esmael Nacoda Bharoocha, the undermentioned goods damaged by drain water.

200 gross horn buttons, 90 corges silver lametta, 1 lac sewing needles, 30,00 long needles, 40 cwt. iron wire, 50 gross iron padlocks, 27½ gross pins, 200 gross wooden toy whistles, 40 gross toy amorces, 5 gross diamond thread and 2 gross playing cards.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Petit's Hall, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, very rich hand-painted crockery, rich thin stem glassware, superior Cutch worked silverware, English iron bedsteads with horse hair spring mattresses, Hink's kerosine oil, hanging and table lamps, handsome large size brackets, set with Japanese embroidered screens, carpets, pictures, plants, &c., the property of Surg.-Major H. S. BANKS.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

An elegant miniature brougham with glass sides, almost new, very light and strong.

SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m.

A quantity of stores, consisting of mortice furniture, fingerplates, screws, brass nails, leathers ropes, varnish polish, paint, hinges, bolts and nuts, screw, augers, gunny bags, iron pans, cast iron wheels, chain, leather hose, screw lathe, old doors and windows, iron sheet, old doors and windows, dining tables, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd February, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

2 cases double width fancy check coating.
1 ,, white flannel.
3 ,, colored alpaccas.
2 ,, superior black coating.
1 case Ladies leather belts.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th February, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

On account and at the risk of the Prince of Wales Trading Company, Limited.

13 packages Cutch work and Bombay curios.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdeol Hoosein—

3 casks paint.

On account and at the risk of Jewabhoy Heptoolla ex. s. s. Kangra.

About 130 cwts assorted common paint.

CRAWFORD & CO,

Bombay, January 30, 1889.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT EIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESES, Fresh, 12 Annas per lb. Retail ; 10½ Annas Wholesale.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

TRY ONE PACKET of 120 Sheets of our New Machine Handmade Royal Mail Foreign Paper, both for Inland and Overland Letters, and you will use no other. Price Rs. 1-4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE "Pekin," the "Queen," the "Empress," the "Lansdowne," and the "Marchioness," Paper Shades, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY and Neatly Prepared from the Best and Purest of Drugs at, Fort, Charges.—WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

VALENTINES and BIRTHDAY CARDS, Sunshades and Umbrellas, Ladies' Hand Bags and Companion, Flower Baskets and Fancy Goods, &c.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—A CAPTAIN to take Command of a Steam-ship. He must possess a Foreign Certificate of Competency. Also an ENGINEER who must possess a Second-class Engineer's Certificate of Competency. Either European or Native will do.—Apply to HAJEERBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Khoja Mohollа.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED, three minutes' walk from European Hospital, must be very quiet. Address, "P. M.," care of this paper.

"LECTURE ON EDUCATION," to Educated Natives, by the Reverend A. GOLDWYER LEWIS, in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, on WEDNESDAY, January 30th, at 5-30 p. m., "Admission Free."

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

TO LET.—An Airy BUNGALOW, Comfortable for European Family, Parell, DeLisle Road, opposite to B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop.—Apply to Messrs. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

SAILING BOAT, FOR SALE, 18 feet, English-built, half-decked, sloop-rigged, lead keel.—Rs. 300. Apply to "M. S.," care of this paper.

BUCHANAN WHISKY as supplied to the House of Commons, Apply to KERR TARRUCK & Co., 38, Elphinstone Circle.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Ld. —FOR SALE, six Lap Machines and eighteen Looms. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in different sizes. Specially one wove in piece. Prices moderate. Apply, J. NEUBERG Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GUIDE to the CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE for the use of officers serving in Native States, Political officers and others; Amateur Magistrates. By C. E. Biddulph.—Apply THACKER & Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort,

JOHN MAHOMED! JOHN MAHOMED!! JOHN MAHOMED!!! TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c.—THE letters on our file from customers during the past four years are commendable to our Cutter and are a guarantee of a perfect fit. OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

CONSOLS in London and Rentes in Paris were unchanged yesterday at 98⅞ and 83, respectively. Silver remained at 42 9-16d. per oz ; and Rupee Securities were unaltered at £66⅛ for Fours and £70¼ for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling Loan is still quoted at 107¾. Two lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on each of the three presidencies were placed by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 4 19-32d., which is the same as the higher rate obtained by Government on Saturday, and ⅛d. above the price of the regular allotments last Wednesday.

The Wheat Market continued flat, but the quotations wired show no change either in London or Liverpool prices. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was quiet at a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta seed to arrive by both routes and of 6d. in Bombay seed to arrive, the latter being quoted at 42s. 6d. per quarter. Rapeseed was quiet, and Reuter quotes the new crop of Calcutta Brown to arrive via Suez at 35s., and 85 per cent. Yellow Cawnpore, sound delivered ex-ship, at 40s. 6d. per quarter. Poppy Seed was unchanged.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales inclusive of 500 Surats. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. Prices of Spot Cotton were quite unaltered ; but in American Arrivals there was a decline of 1-64d. for January-February and March-April deliveries and of 1-32d. in all other positions.

In New York also Ready Cotton was unchanged in value, 9⅞ cents. being still quoted ; but Futures for April were 4 points lower, at 9·77 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales, and the figures to date now compare with those of the two previous seasons as under-noted :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	24,000	17,000	26,000
Two days' do ...	50,000	31,000	48,000
Since 1st Sept. 88 ...	4,342,000	4,495,000	4,382,000

In sympathy with Liverpool, and unsupported to any great extent by local demand, our market for the staple has remained quiet, and business has continued to be on a small scale, while prices have not appreciably changed. The little enquiry which has been felt to-day has run principally on Ready Bengals, of which some 1,500 bales have changed hands at prices ranging from Rs. 170 to Rs. 192 according to quality. A few hundred bales of Julgaum and Dhulia were also taken at 201-7½ and Rs. 192½, respectively ; the remaining purchases having been in small lots of Akola, at Rs. 198 ; Oojain, at Rs. 188 ; and Mowa, at Rs. 215 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been no further movement in prices in this market to-day, and we repeat yesterday's closing quotations for all descriptions ; business as usual has been on a small scale.

SEEDS are also neglected again, and few transactions are reported ; but the tone of the market keeps steady, and dealers quote their previous rates all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	18,718	bales.
Wheat	29,989	cwts.
Linseed	7,592	,,
Rapeseed	3,781	,,
Gingelly	10,650	,,
Groundnuts	5,972	,,

FREIGHTS keep firm, but with little doing either ready or forward. Some business is reported for February shipment at 26s. 3d. and for March at 23s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Without alteration from yesterday's rates excepting in the case of Bank Demand, which we quote 1-32d. higher at closing, this market has been steady. Some business has transired in 3 months' sight Credits for ready delivery at 1s. 4 13-16d. and there have been buyers forward at 1s. 4 21-32d. for delivery after next mail to all March ; but generally business has been inanimate and demand for Bank remittance has been absent. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight..	1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	... 1s. 4 13-16d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	... 1·77½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a slight advance on last evening's rates for Fours, and the cash price was quoted for some time at 96 15-16, with the February account at 97 ; but before the close the advance was lost, and 96⅞ was again named for money. For the March settling days there have been buyers at 97 7-16 for the earlier date and at 97 11-16 for the later. 102⅛ nominal is still quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—The state of money naturally presents much activity in this market, and very little business has been reported to-day on any line. In the case of Mill Script the few changes which we have to make this evening have generally advantaged buyers, Morarji Gokuldas having declined Rs. 20, to Rs. 1,575 ; Maneckji Petit and Presidency, Rs. 5 each, to Rs. 1,210 and Rs. 980, respectively ; and David, Rs. 2½, to Rs. 610. Alliance are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 622½ ; New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 520 ; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs.912½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div'd.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN ANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 p.c.	912½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	800
EXCHANGE BANK .					
Agra Bank	12,000	4	4	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang.					
Co rporation				17½ d.	£19
National Bank					
India				5 p	135

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.c.	200 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	156
Bapty Co., Ld.	925		185	Nil.	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	585
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,25	100	100	5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	185	Rs. 44½	3,175
Do. (3rd Issue)....	2,000	00	500	Rs. 35½	795
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	...	...	...	5 p.c.	106½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	...	480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	0	100	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000		500	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantid Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	...	6
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. ...	50	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	370
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	80	10 p.c.	225
Oriental Loan Association ...	5,000	25	25	8 p.	20
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	001	1,000	1 9	355
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	44
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld....	1 000	100	1 0	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	nil	37
M. Mody & Co ...				p	90

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,361
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 190	000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	...	£100	...	...	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BAMFORD—January 18, at Lahore, the wife of the Rev F W Bamford, of a son.

CLARKE—January 23, at "Connemara," Simla, the wife of E H S Clarke, of a daughter.

MONIE—January 20, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Alfred Monies, Executive Engineer, of a son.

McGREGOR—January 24, at Sirsa, the wife of W E S McGregor, District Traffic Superintendent, Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

BURKE—January 21, at Rawalpindi, Hilda Grace, the youngest daughter of John and Reca Burke, aged 7½ months.

KEANE—January 12, at Radhan, J M Keane, of bronchitis, aged 62 years and 3 months.

MACKINTOSH—January 24, at Moradabad, Ian Arthur Stewart, the beloved son of J S Mackintosh, aged 5 months.

STEWART—January 22, at Umballa, Robert Alexander Stewart, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 28 years.

WEBB—January 24, at Mookhtapore Tirhoot, Alice Aubrey, daughter of Lucy Keanet and C R Hay Webb, aged 17 months and 3 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1889.

THE Government of India are likely to be asked ere long to undertake an amendment in the Penal Code for which those who advocate it will be able to make out a very strong case. The subject is one which, from its nature, must be discussed by laymen under a certain sense of restraint, but it is necessary that public opinion should pronounce upon it, and we may trust to the discretion of those who have taken the agitation in hand to present it with due regard to the delicate nature of the considerations involved. An amendment of the law which protects young girls in India is imperatively called for and Mr. Malabari, who has associated with him some Hindu gentlemen of culture and influence, may be trusted to work for its amendment with all the energy and disinterestedness which he has brought to bear upon the other projects of social amelioration with which his name is identified. It is for obvious reasons difficult for us to present the case with the fulness which it merits ; a careful examination of the sections of the Penal Code which bear upon the protection of women will, however, go far to satisfy any one who will take interest in the subject that the law as it stands leaves the way open to much that is worse than regrettable. The point to which attention has to be drawn in the first instance is that the law ceases to protect married girls against what is practically outrage after they have completed their tenth year. For the child-wife under ten the Code offers protection, where it is put in force, of the most stringent kind. It makes no distinction between the husband and the stranger. The husband who violates section 376 of the Penal Code is subject, like any one else, to punishment by penal servitude for life. The consent of the child-wife in no way removes him from the operation of the section. The consent of a wife under ten years of age is not taken into account. Consent or no consent, the law treats the act as an outrage, and visits it with a penalty short only of that which it metes out upon murder. Here the Code is in strict conformity with English legislation. The pity is that the parallel between the Indian and English law runs no further. Penal servitude for life is the terrible penalty with which the law of England protects girls, consenting or not consenting until they have reached their thirteenth year, and the penalty is only relaxed then so far as to make the offence against girls between thirteen and sixteen punishable with ten years' penal servitude. Thus it will be seen that the design of the English law is to continue giving a stringent protection until maturity has been reached. Consent counts for nothing, the presumption in the mind of the framers of the law obviously being that in adolescence the significance of consent of the character supposed cannot be understood by the person giving it. Now it is not contended that the law of the two countries should be identical, except in the main purpose to which it is directed. The marked difference in the physical conditions of the case in England and in India are to be taken for granted, and the legal provisions for dealing with the problem must be modified accordingly. But there is a difference between modifications necessitated by diversity of local conditions, and provisions which lose sight of the main purpose of the legislation on this subject in both countries. The English law nowhere loses sight of the physical and moral conditions with which it has to deal. It provides the English girl with safeguards, absolute and peremptory, which are only relaxed when the age of maturity and intelligence has been reached. But in India these safeguards are withdrawn after a girl has completed her tenth year. The consent of a child of ten is held to be a warrant and a justification for outrage upon her by husband and stranger alike. Here is an obvious departure from the spirit both of Indian and of English legislation for the protection of women. The assumption in section 376 of the Code, corresponding to the assumption which runs through the English Act, is one of physical and moral incapacity on the part of the child, which necessarily invests intercourse with her with the character of an outrage. No one will pretend that the incapacity ceases when the Indian child-wife has entered upon her eleventh year. With the gynæcological aspects of the question there is no need for us to deal ; it is enough to say that an Indian girl who was able to enter upon the conjugal life at ten years of age would be a phenomenon of the rarest kind. It may, therefore, be said with confidence that in withdrawing from the girl-wife of ten the protection which the Code gives to the wife of nine, the physical facts of the case are plainly and grievously ignored. We cannot deal here with this element of the case. It has for some time past been the subject of scientific investigation, and anyone who chooses to examine the question from that side would soon satisfy himself that in refusing to shelter the married girlhood of India against any other than overt outrage, the law has left a way open to serious cruelty, of which the world hears little, though the records of some of our hospitals have much to say upon it. Amongst the many influential Hindu gentlemen who have pronounced for an amendment of the code is a well-known Bombay medical man, whom a keen consciousness of the physical evils which the law sanctions has moved to co-operate with Mr. Malabari in his crusade. It is not contended that the laxity which the law sanctions pervades Indian society as a whole. The evils which exist under section 375 of the code are as exceptional as they are grievous. But the sum total even of exceptional wrong-doing and suffering amongst a population of two hundred and fifty millions may be very serious. One per cent. is small proportion, yet if it were proved that only one per cent. of the girls who are married in this country were sufferers by the early and too absolute servitude in which the Code leaves them, the aggregate of misery traceable to the carelessness of the law would be deplorable. It is not proposed by those who are moving in the matter to ask for any violent change in existing legislation. All that is proposed is to substitute twelve for ten as the age at which consent shall be deemed valid. The demand certainly is not extravagant. Many, indeed, who have expressed their opinion on the subject have objected that if the law is amended at all, the amendment should be more thorough and more closely in accord with the physical facts of the problem. It is difficult to believe that so moderate a proposal as this can be opposed except on the ground that it is too moderate. The change in the law would conflict with no accredited customs in Indian society. There is, we should imagine, no caste or community who would urge as an objection to an amendment of the law in the direction indicated that it would disturb their social order, for all the country over there is a reluctance to admit that the completion of marriages at the minimum age allowed by the Code is other than an exceptional thing. This point is not under discussion ; if it were, as Mr. Malabari would remind us, a good deal would have to be said concerning it. The one encouraging fact with which those who ask for a reform have to deal is that the most inveterate conservatism that Indian society can show will not give itself voice in defence of the practices tolerated by section 375. Whether the amendment asked for would directly check the evil that it is aimed at is a question on which discussion may be expected. Its direct effects probably would not at first be considerable. But that is no reason why the law should remain as it is—below the average practical morality of the society whose affairs it regulates. That is a view of the matter which may fairly be expected so far to commend itself to native society that Government, in undertaking an amendment of the law, would have no reason to fear that it was putting itself in antagonism with public sentiment.

IT is understood that the report of the Crawford Commission has now been virtually completed, subject only to necessary verification of detail. Probably the report will be placed in the hands of the Government of Bombay in the course of the present week—at latest next week. The Act under which the Commission was constituted—No. XXXVII. of 1850—directs that the Commissioners appointed shall report to the Government and submit their finding on each heading of charge preferred, adding such opinion as they may think fit. The Government may accept the report and act upon it ; or return it for a fuller expression of opinion ; or direct further evidence to be taken or frame new charges for the Commissioners to investigate. If the Government consider the report sufficient as it stands, it is specially empowered under the Act to pass such orders as may be required, which orders shall be final. Of course if the Government consider that a course should be taken which of itself would require the sanction of higher authority, such sanction must be obtained before the matter is finally disposed of. For instance, while it would be within the competence of one of the local Governments to remove one of its officers from a post to which it had appointed him, it would not be within its powers to dismiss a covenanted civilian from the service ; nor would the Government of India be able to take such a step. The power to dismiss from the Civil Service for cause shown rests with the Secretary of State, and necessarily he must be placed in possession of the report of the Commission and of the evidence taken before coming to a conclusion on the facts. In such a case the final decision would be in the hands of the Secretary of State and not in those of the Presidential Government. If the report of the Commission which has been sitting at Poona should be to the effect that the charges preferred against Mr. Crawford are not proved, the Government may, in the exercise of its discretion, ask the Commissioners to supplement their report with a view to elucidate certain points, or direct further evidence to be taken, or frame additional charges to be investigated by the Commission. Or the report and the evidence may be forwarded to the Secretary of State to take his instructions thereon. Whichever of these courses be taken, the report will not be made public until the final orders are passed. The finding of the Commission will not be made public at once, as seems to be expected, if its terms be of a nature to require that it should be submitted to the Secretary of State before the final orders in the matter be issued. But obviously no delay will be allowed to take place if the Commission acquits Mr. Crawford in respect to the charges formulated, and the Government see reason to concur in that finding. In that case doubtless the Government would avail itself of the powers conferred under the Public Officers Act, and issue necessary orders, which would be final.

WE hear from home that the way in which Mr. H. S. King, M.P., was recently referred to in the editorial columns of our local contemporary has been the subject of comment amongst Anglo-Indians. Towards the end of November the honourable member asked "whether Indian colonels drawing colonel's allowances who resided in any of the French, Portuguese, or Dutch settlements in the neighbourhood of British India could draw their allowances in sterling, through their attorney in London, as permitted to do if resident in Ceylon ; and if not, why not ?" Sir John Gorst's reply was as follows :—"No application from any Indian colon

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BERLIN PRESS ON GENERAL BOULANGER.

BERLIN, JAN. 28.

The Berlin Press, in discussing the election of General Boulanger for the Department of the Seine, regard it as an evil augury for the French Republic, but are silent as to whether the event is likely to hasten war or not.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY AND THE CRISIS.

PARIS, JAN. 28.

M. Floquet and his colleagues have not resigned. No vote of censure on the Cabinet was moved in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and M. Floquet will immediately introduce penal laws against plebiscitary intrigues; also a Bill for reviving the *scrutin d'arrondissement*.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

ROME, JAN. 28.

His Majesty King Humbert, in his speech at the opening of the Italian Parliament to-day, said that the visit of the Emperor William to Italy had proved the closeness of the ties that existed between Germany and Italy.

His Majesty said that a strong army and a strong fleet were necessary to guarantee Italian Unity, but Italy and her allies would work earnestly for the preservation of peace.

ENGLAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Right Hon. E. Stanhope, speaking at Brigg yesterday, said he rejoiced that the insular position of England would enable her to dispense with the conscription. Great work, he said, would be done in the coming Session of Parliament to improve the defences of the country both by sea and land, and put us in a state of preparedness, towards which immense progress had been made during the last two years.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 29.

The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 27th instant states, that General White in Thayetpin stockaded on Siyin Rane, and heliographed to Major Raikes' Political Officer at Toungu that all troops there were engaged with the Chins, who mustered in considerable numbers, and were very strongly posted.

All the available men from the Sigyi stockade have gone to the front, and two guns left for Kamballe on the 27th.

Colonel Macgregor who has returned to Sihaung, is ordered to proceed to Kamballe with 200 of the 44th Gurkhas. It is hoped that the capital of the Siyin Chins would be occupied at once.

Mr. Packett, Inspector of Police at Pokoku, has obtained the release of 31 persons who were captured recently by the Chins.

VISIT OF SIR ASMAN JAH TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 29.

H. E. the Minister of Hyderabad and party leave Hyderabad for Calcutta on the 15th proximo.

SICK LEAVE.

Colonel Reynolds, Political Agent in South East Beluchistan, proceeds home shortly owing to ill-health. Mr. J. Crawford will probably act for him.

THE P. W. ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. H. Macdonald with his Committee, leave Bombay for Nagpore, and thence proceed to Calcutta, to report the results of several changes, innovations, and reductions, as well as a simplification in the present method of P. W. Accounts, to Sir Charles Elliott.

A NEW RAILWAY SCHEME.

Railway projectors are turning their attention to the apparent opening for an alternative line between the North-West and Calcutta, in competition with the East Indian Railway. There are three schemes in the field with that object in view.

THE KHEDDAH OPERATIONS IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 29.

Twelve Elephants have been purchased by H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore from Mr. Sanderson, Superintendent of the Kheddah operations at Dacca, for use in the coming Kheddah operations in Mysore. They were safely landed here to-day.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. D. S. WHITE.

The doctors are of opinion that Mr. D. S. White, the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, cannot last more than a day or two.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

JAN. 29.

The Italian Mail steamer Domenico Balduino, left here for Aden and Bombay at noon yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, homeward bound from Bombay, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee yesterday evening.

ADEN, JAN. 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Amphitrite, from Trieste, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 29.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 29.

The mail steamer Masselia from Australia has arrived.

MADRAS, JAN. 29.

The French mail steamer Tibre from Calcutta, is in sight (7-10.)

TRINCOMALLEE, JAN. 29.

H. M. S. Ranger from Bassein arrived last evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅛
4½ per cent, „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 9-16

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT GONDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, JAN. 26.

The distribution of prizes to the girls of the Moghiba Girls' School, Gondal, took place on Friday afternoon under the presidency of Raniji Nandkunerba, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal's consort, and in the presence of a large number of ladies. The school compound was beautifully decked with flags and bunting, and the gateway was surmounted by a board bearing the inscription, "Welcome to the Rani Saheb." The State band was also in attendance. The ladies, about one hundred in number, were in their seats when the Rani Saheb, accompanied by her children, arrived punctually to time. She was received by the head-mistress Jethibai and other ladies and led to her seat. The scene was a very picturesque one, and the assembly consisted wholly of the gentler sex—a novel sight in a Native State. In the first place the girls entertained the audience by singing *garbas*. This done, the head-mistress gave an account of the school as follows:—

Rani Saheb and Ladies,—I beg to place before you a short account of this school without occupying much of your time. This girls' school was established in the year 1855. It was then attended by from 15 to 20 girls. Up till 1882 the number of pupils on the rolls continued to be more or less limited, and the work of teaching was done by a male teacher. By-and-be the durbar, with a view to enable both the young and the grown-up girls of this place to receive education in this age of progress, liberally spent a large sum on this institution, and placed it under a female teacher. I was appointed to the place of head-mistress. Before this new change was inaugurated, the highest number on the register had been 75. Now the number of girls has risen to 220 and the average attendance is 150. The school has advanced not only in numbers, but also in the introduction of higher standards, in which a good many girls pass every year. The following is the result of the annual examination held by the Deputy Educational Inspector in the course of this month:—Standard VI. presented 5, passed 5; IV. presented 2, passed 2; III. presented 7, passed 4; II. presented 7, passed 5; I. presented 23, passed 17; little girls presented 25, passed 17; below standard presented 106, passed 106. The above figures plainly show that the school is doing well both as regards the number of girls and the progress made by them. I have also to note that a girl from this school, named Javal Jadav, was by the durbar assistants able to prosecute her studies at the Rajkot Female Training College. There she came up first in the final examination, and the Educational authorities have since appointed her head-mistress of the Junagadh Girls' School on a salary of Rs. 25. Another girl of this school, named Ladhi Morarji, has joined the college this year, where she keeps her number high. We have reason to be proud of this. We take this opportunity to thank the durbar for giving us every encouragement in the shape of prizes and scholarships. Before resuming my seat, I feel it my duty, Rani Saheb, to thank you sincerely for the trouble you have taken this afternoon. That you should preside at our prize-giving is a great encouragement to us. It is the first instance of its kind in the annals of Gondal. I therefore once more beg to express my sense of gratitude to you. Sisters, I thank you all for your kind presence here.

The Rani Saheb then rose and addressed the meeting to the following effect:—

Head-mistress Jethibai,—It is very gratifying to know that this girls' school is showing marks of improvement every year. I congratulate you upon the fact of its having prospered so well under your supervision. It affords me very great pleasure to see such a large number of girls before me. I wish the daily attendance were as large as on the prize-days, for it is impossible to learn well by irregular attendance. Girls, this is the time for you to learn. You should make the best possible use of it. In ancient times many very learned ladies, such as Maitreyee, Gargee, Leela, and others have flourished in our country. Keep their examples before your eyes. In the great philosophical controversy between Mandanmishra and Shankaracharya—the most distinguished scholars of their age—Leela, Mandanmishra's wife, was appointed umpire with the consent of both the disputants. Her knowledge was so high that she was believed by the people to be an incarnation of Sarasvati or goddess of learning. The erudition of Maitreyee and Gargee is well known. Their words of wisdom are read with reverence by great pundits. Many other such instances can be cited from among our class. If their high standard of proficiency is difficult to reach, you should at least know as much of reading, writing, singing, keeping accounts, sewing, knitting, cooking, and other domestic work, as is essential in your wordly requirements. Virtue and morality are equally essential—perhaps more so. For it is better to be moral and virtuous without learning than to become learned and be addicted to vice. Where learning and virtue are found together it is as good as "gold with fragrance." Therefore, bear this in mind and zealously devote yourself to study.

After finishing her speech the fair president came to the important part of the evening's programme and distributed the prizes consisting of clothes, books, pictures, toys, and the like. The dowager lady, BaiShri Moghiba Saheb, god-mother of the institution, awarded, as usual, three special prizes for proficiency, knitting, and good behaviour. Bai Shri Nunkuverba, the president, awarded her two special prizes for sewing and regular attendance as in previous years. The distribution of flowers to the ladies and sweetmeats to the girls brought the interesting ceremony to a close. It is needless to add that the whole proceedings passed off very successfully.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

The results of the municipal elections in the two remaining wards, Byculla and Bholeshwar, were declared late last evening.

BHOLESHWAR WARD.

In the Bholeshwar ward there were ten candidates and eight seats. The first eight of the candidates whose names are given below are duly elected members of the Corporation. An asterisk denotes the names of new members:—

1 Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy.
2 Mr. D. T. Mulji.
* 3 Mr. Jagmondas Vandrawandas.
4 Mr. Bowonji P. Master.
5 Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.
* 6 Mr. Wasoodew J. Kirtikar.
7 Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas.
8 Mr. N. B. Suntook.
9 Mr. Jumnadas Premchand.
10 Mr. Shamra M. Rele.

BYCULLA WARD.

In the Byculla ward there were seven candidates and five vacancies; the names are given below in their order:—

1 Mr. M. N. Banaji.
2 Major H. O. Selby.
* 3 Mr. Jayakaradi Lingu.
4 Mr. Shewji Dharmaji.
* 5 Rai Bahadoor Lachman Singh.
6 Mr. B. N. Sirvai.
7 Mr. E. R. Freeborn.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

This corps propose to hold their annual camp this year at Santa Cruz from the 8th to the 16th February. Santa Cruz is in every way adapted for a camp, having a railway station, rifle butts, and drill ground all adjacent to good shade and water. A large number of troopers have signified their intention of going into camp, and as the gathering promises to be in every way a success, no member should miss it if possible. It is further proposed to have some point to point races on Saturday afternoon, the 16th proximo, close to the camp for ponies and horses belonging to, and ridden by, members of the Bombay Light Horse, Gymkhanas, and Hunt. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will arrange a special train to and from Santa Cruz. To save time and trouble, it has been decided by the committee to accept the measurements passed at the Gymkhana Meeting last month and at the Hunt Meeting next Saturday. Any animal not previously measured will be specially arranged for.

Lord Dufferin is reperented to have expressed great admiration at the loyalty and frankness shown by the King during his audience of His Majesty. Speaking of Signor Crispi, his lordship, it is added, said, "I like him very much. He is a straightforward man."

REJOICINGS AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JAN. 27.

During the past week, we have been celebrating the birthday anniversary of H. H. the Thakore Saheb Maharaja Takhtsingji, G. C. S. I., which fell on Wednesday. The booming of guns and ringing of bells from the temples ushered in the day, and a *kutcheri* in the Motee Baug a little later, at about 9 p.m., was almost the only official event connected with the celebration. But the free distribution of clothing, grain, and coin gladdened the hearts of thousands of the poor, the infirm, and the old of both sexes, while athletic sports in the afternoon for the children and packets of cakes and sweetmeats given to all the boys and girls attending all the schools throughout the town made the young folk joyous and happy beyond description.

It has been a feature of His Highness's reign to mark each recurrence of his birthday with the giving of new rights to his people, or making reductions in dues, or giving largely in charity. This year he has given the whole amount of the *nuzzer* as well as Rs. 11,000 out of his private purse for charitable purposes, and the following translation from a *Durbari Gazette Extraordinary*, published on his birthday, will show the concessions made by him in favour of his subjects.

Translation from the Bhownagar *Durbari Gazette Extraordinary* of the 23rd January 1889.

The following orders in commemoration of our birthday to-day for the benefit of our subjects have been published for general information.

1. In addition to the large amount of remissions and tagavi and other similar concessions made at the end of Samvat 1943 it is hereby decreed that Rs. 39,011-13 due to us from the poor ryots be written off in their favour as farther remissions.

2. Our resolution with respect to the granting of the rights of proprietorship to merchants already in possession of lands fit for building and other purposes in 18 of our villages and towns inhabited by merchants and others is to be published in this day's *Gazette Extraordinary*.

The following Resolution in full is published at the end:—

3. Life-pensions to thirty-one widows, amounting to Rs. 94 per mensem are this year awarded from this date. (Here follows a list of different castes to which the widows belong with their number and monthly allowances.)

4. As an encouragement to education in the State the following scholarships have been sanctioned:—One to a student studying at the Sir Jamsedjee School of Arts amounting to Rs. 15 per mensem for two years; two of Rs. 10 each for two years to students studying at the Ahmedabad Medical School; two of Rs. 5 each for two years to students studying in the Bhownagar English School.

5. Sweetmeats and books to the value of Rs. 3,085 are to be distributed to the boys and girls studying in all the schools in the State.

6. Sweetmeats are to the distributed to all the school-going children, boys as well as girls, in the Park and a children's *fete*, sports, and other amusements are to be provided for them all.

7. The following contributions are to be made from the Khangee Department in the way of charity to the poor, the indigent, and the infirm. (Here follows a long list of castes and creeds, the poor of which are to receive food, clothing, &c., all amounting to Rs. 10,684.)

8. Appropriate presents of clothes are to be made to the blind, the lame, the infirm and the helpless (men and women) who are in the receipt of cooked food every day in the following cities. (Here follows a list of nine cities.)

Below is a translation of an official yadi:—

In continuation of the orders passed by us in commemoration of our birthday and published in the *Durbari Gazette* the following resolution, have been made:—

1. The Public Park laid out by us for the use of our subjects in the city of Bhownagar is to be henceforth known as "Peile Park," in honour of Sir J. B. Peile, who was formerly Political Agent of Kathiawar.

2. The road under construction in this State from Sanosra to Kathivadar—a distance of sixty miles—now forming a part of the relief-works for the benefit of the poor, is to be styled and known as "Reay Road."

3. The following additional contributions in the way of charity have been sanctioned from the Hazur Khangee Department.

(Here follows a list of charities amounting to Rs. 800, including contributions to Hindu, Christian, Mahomedan, and Parsi Religious Funds.)

His Highness visited yesterday the anniversary gathering at a club which was founded in honour of his birthday a few years ago by some Parsee gentlemen. It is a neat little club, which they have maintained on excellent principles and at their own expense. The Maharaja honours the club invariably on this festive occasion, as he did yesterday, by his presence. He partook of refreshments, when His Highness's health was drunk among ringing cheers, and later on sent a donation of Rs 300 to the funds of the club, thus leaving no nationality among the inhabitants of Bhownagar without the pale of his benevolence.

MR SPENCER'S PARACHUTE DESCENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. N. S. Symons, must have made a mistake in timing the period of upward as well as downward motion. I took special pains to secure exactitude, and as a practical man used to dealing with watches and noting small intervals of time, by means of specially accurate chronographs, I guarantee that my observation was correct within 1-5th of a second. The actual time for the ascent was 20 1-5th seconds, and for the descent until the aeronaut was lost to view behind the trees, 64 4-5th seconds, in all 1 minute 25 seconds. This agrees with the time usually taken by Baldwin to perform the same feat in England. As to the speed of the ascent being greater than that of a race-horse, anyone who knows anything about ballooning will understand that, where the buoyancy of the balloon is far in excess of the weight to be lifted, the upward flight is very rapid indeed.—Yours, &c., CHRONOGRAPH.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Graham, Commandant, 7th Bengal Cavalry, now on furlough in England, is retiring from the service.

Captain and Paymaster V. E. Hunt is transferred from the 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warickshire Regiment.

Captain J. H. E. Reid, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been appointed Adjutant, N.-W. P. Volunteers, *vice* Handcock, vacated.

The followings postings have been made:—To 1st Battalion: Lieutenant G. de H. Smith, East Surrey Regiment. To 2nd Battalion: Lieutenant W. Neilson, Highland Light Infantry.

The following veterinary surgeons have been placed under orders for a tour of service in India, and will probably embark early next month:—F. B. Drage, J. H. Jackson, and R. J. D. Sibaldi.

The undermentioned officers passed the higher standard in Hindustani on 7th January 1889:—Captain J. R. K. L. Heyland, R.A.; Lieutenant A. S. Baker, R.A.; Lieutenant L. C. Gordon, R.A.; Lieutenant R. C. Lye, Hampshire Regiment (Probationer B. S. C.); Lieutenant C. F. V. S. Venner, Staff Corps; and Lieutenant W. A. H. Cowie, Staff Corps.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Jan. 29.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of India, and the changes are very large and important in Upper India. The barometer has fallen three-tenths in the north of the Punjab, and is two-tenths below normal. The weather is very stormy in the hills, and very disturbed in the north-west of India. The disturbance is apparently a double one, partly due to the passage of depression from Beluchistan, and partly to local disturbance. The North Punjab winds are very irregular, but there is a tendency to cyclonic circulation in Central India and Rajputana, and also separate cyclonic circulation in the south-east of the Punjab. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the Punjab and increased elsewhere. It is excessive in the Central Provinces and Central India, where it was nearly ten degrees above normal yesterday. General rain has fallen in the Punjab, Sind, and the western districts of the North-West Provinces. Rawulpindi, three inches; Murree and Sialkote, two; Kurrachee, one and half; Peshawur, Ranikhet, and Simla, one; Delhi, Lahore, Roorkee, Meerut, and Dera Ismail Khan, half. The disturbances will probably pass eastward during the day, and rain will probably fall generally to the north of the Punjab, Rajputana, North-West Provinces, and perhaps in Central India.

NOTES FROM NASIK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JAN. 26.

Owing to the scanty rainfall this year, the citizens of the town of Nasik are bound to suffer. There is no water in the river Godavery as there was at this time last year. The Municipality, it is heard, has taken some steps to preserve water, but they cannot serve their purpose this year. Arrangements should be made to dig a tank in the river near Mukteshvar, Nee Darwaja, where there are springs of water. The Municipality will incur little or no expense in digging the tank temporarily as there are prisoners available for the purpose. This is one of the most important parts of the Municipality's duties towards the citizens, and the Municipal members ought to spare no pains in undertaking the work.

Rumour has spread all over the town that the fee of the high school is to be raised shortly, but for a town like Nasik, where more than half the population mainly live on charity, and where little trade is carried in comparison with other similarly sized headquarter stations, it will amount to nothing but depriving the poor people of the benefit of the high school. The citizens as well as the people of surrounding villages are in great anxiety about it, and the Government is requested, under the circumstances, not to raise the fee.

Passengers missing trains at the Nasik Road station at night are not allowed to make use of 3rd class waiting room to await the arrival of the next train. It is, I believe, quite inconsistent with the railway company's rules. The police at this station go on forcibly driving out the passengers from the 3rd class waiting room, saying that it is *saheb's order*. The station-masters, day and night, are polite, civil, and considerate, and such an order could hardly be expected from them. If it be from the police officer (chief constable, who is also a *saheb*) it is beyond his ordinary limits of powers, for the station-master is the proper officer to deal with such matters. The railway company should make arrangements to get rid of the evil. The station-master may be advised to check the police for their unwarranted interference. It is very annoying to passengers at this station when they miss trains not to be allowed to use the 3rd class waiting room.

IMPURITIES IN INDIAN WHEAT.

The Secretary of State has distributed amongst persons interested in the Indian wheat trade the following report on impurities in Indian wheat by Mr. John McDougall, late of Messrs. McDougall Brothers, 10, Mark Lane, with a series of questions upon the points raised in the reports:—

Clifton House, Greenwich Park, S.E., Nov. 13, 1888.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 22nd August last, and with reference to your letter of the 22nd September following, I have now the honour to submit the accompanying tabular statements, showing the percentage of admixture of white and red grains, and of dust, dirt, and seeds, and also the amount of weevilled and otherwise damaged grain in the monthly average samples of the various denominations of Indian wheats imported into England last year. Similar analyses of other wheats are also added for the purpose of comparison.

I was most kindly supplied by the London Corn Trade Association with their monthly standard samples, which are drawn from the Indian wheats arriving in Great Britain, and forwarded to London for this purpose; and I was also kindly supplied by the Liverpool Corn Trade Association with their sample of choice white Bombay wheat.

I have carefully retained all the samples and the separated portions, and shall be prepared to submit them for your inspection.

The white wheats, when separated from all admixture, are of a very fine quality, equal to the finest in the world, and if they could be so shipped, would command the highest price.

The importance of shipping wheats free from adulteration cannot be expressed in better terms than in the letter of the Honourable F. Forbes Adam to Lord Reay, and I would suggest that it should be published with this report.

Buyers of Indian wheats are under the impression that they cannot obtain them otherwise than in their present foul condition, and many supply themselves with early shipments only, by steamer, for their immediate requirements, and *via* the Cape to arrive later. The analysis points to the intentional admixture of impurities in the later months of the year.

I have heard it stated that French buyers obtain Indian wheats in a superior condition and at a higher price than we do. I would suggest that inquiries be made and samples obtained from Marseilles to ascertain if this is so.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M'DOUGALL, F.C.S.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

The following are the questions accompanying the report:—

IMPURITIES IN INDIAN WHEATS.

Question 1. Do you use Indian wheat in quantity?
Question 2. If not, are you prevented from so doing by its impurities?
Question 3. Would you use larger quantities if free from admixture and impurity?
Question 4. Is the admixture of red wheat with white wheat of serious consideration to you?
Question 5. The shipments in the later months of the year show considerable increase of impurities. Do you in preference secure the earlier shipments; and, if so, do you pay a higher price for the same?
Question 6. Would you approve of a form of contract limiting the admixture of dirt, seeds, and grain other than wheat to 2 per cent., in preference to the present F. A. Q. form?

The following letter from the Honourable F. Forbes Adam to the Governor of Bombay accompanies the report:—

Bombay, 25th August 1888.

Dear Lord Reay,—As regards wheat adulteration, about which you write, I regret to say that little progress has been made in the right direction since I first pressed the matter on the attention of the Chamber of Commerce some years ago. We have within the last few months moved forward, but the position is not yet satisfactory. The fault lies not at the door of the Bombay exporters, but with millers, buyers, and corn trade associations in England. The truth is people in England do not and cannot be expected fully to realize the drawbacks caused to the India wheat trade by having to ship dirty wheat, nor can they understand the importance to India, in her competition with other exporting countries (America and Russia chiefly), of getting rid of what is actually a tax, and which operates in the same way as an export duty, or nearly so,—I mean the railway carriage from the interior to the sea coast, and the sea freight from the ports of shipment to the consuming country, of 4 per cent. of purely useless dirt. I showed by figures that in 1885 the tax was equal to about 1¼ per cent. on the value of the wheat shipped.

But the importance is brought home to us here, and I am satisfied that all leading export houses would heartily welcome a change to a healthier basis of operations. Practically Indian wheat, under present circumstances, cannot be shipped quite free from dirt and impurities, but it would be quite possible to conduct the business on a 2 per cent. basis, and this I have been endeavouring to bring about.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on 9th April last, the subject was very fully discussed, and it was resolved again to address the London and Liverpool Corn Trade Associations, begging them to fix the refractions on all sale contracts of wheat if "not over 2 per cent," as Bombay shippers were anxious to improve the name of India wheat, and also remove the disadvantages that accrued from shipping large admixtures of dirt, &c. The Associations were urged to assist us in the matter. The reply from the London Association reached us in May last. It was to the effect that members having fully considered the representations of the Bombay Chamber were not able to adopt the proposals made, as buyers in England had made no objection to the existing form of contract, and sellers were divided in opinion.

The response of the Liverpool Association was, I am happy to say, more satisfactory. It arrived only a few weeks ago, and is dated 12th July. It said that members were desirous of meeting the views of the Bombay Chamber, and had decided to alter the standards of wheat on which sales were made, and that these standards would in future contain only "2 *per cent. of dirt seeds and grain other than wheat.*"

This is how the trade stands to-day, so far as Bombay is concerned, and I am not without hopes that before long the London Association will reconsider their decision and follow the commendable example of the Liverpool body.

As you know, exporters have to ship quality equal to what is sold. If the English Association decided to buy only pure wheat, the Bombay merchants would have to ship it. But as, unfortunately, the Associations seem to prefer to buy wheat with 4 per cent. of dirt in it, the Bombay merchant has no say in the matter, but must supply what is wanted or stop his business.

Any other information you may wish I will gladly supply.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) F. Forbes Adam.

BALLOONING.

Now that every one is more or less interested in the feats of daring aeronauts, and is to some extent engaged in scientific discussions as to the arrangement and construction of balloons and parachutes, the following sketch of art of aerial navigation in modern times cannot fail to prove acceptable:—

The art of aerial navigation, or rather of researches into its principles, is said to date from the fourteenth century. The first ascent recorded was by the brothers Montgolfier by means of a fire balloon at Annonay in 1783, and MM. Robert and Charles were the first to use a hydrogen balloon for a similar purpose at Paris in the following month. In January 1888 a meeting of aeronauts was held at Paris under the presidency of M. de Fouvielle, when M. Villa Parries gave an account of his introduction of captive balloons into China. No one, he said, could be persuaded to ascend till the Viceroy of Petchili set the example, when 320, including mandarins of the highest rank tried the experiment.

On April 1st an aeronautical exhibition was opened at Vienna, when there was, amongst other things, a collection of twelve balloons, all inflated, and varying from the cigar shape to the ring. In May it was reported from Paris that M. Jovis was preparing a special "Atlantic air ship," with which he hoped to cross from New York to some point in northern Europe in the autumn. The balloon was to be about 200 feet high, and have a cubic measurement of some 25,000 metres. The weight was to be about 4,500 lb., or, with car, passengers, &c., about double that. The car, being square, was to have a wooden deck, rising above, which was a quarter deck reached by a ladder. The aeronaut, accompanied by five friends, expected to reach Ireland or Northern Europe in three and half days; the whole apparatus was expected to cost £8,000.

Some sensation was caused by the announcement that on the Whitsuntide Bank Holiday (May 21st) a lady "professional," known as known Leona Dare, would ascend from the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, hanging to a trapeze attached to a balloon by her teeth only. The real nature of this "feat," however, was explained in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary, who stated (June 7th) that she was further suspended from the car.

On July 28th the aeronaut, who safely descended (July 6th, 1887) from a balloon, when 5,000 feet high by means of a parachute, at Quincy, Illinois, commenced a series of highly successful experiments in England, at the Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill. Professor Baldwin's method is to attach the parachute in collapsed form to the outside of his balloon, and he ascends seated in a loop of rope fastened to a cross bar underneath the balloon itself. On reaching any height, from which he considers it safe to descend, he pulls a rope which either opens the escape valve of the balloon or slits the silk, and immediately casts himself off, holding on to a ring from which the ropes of his parachute radiate. His weight detaches him from the balloon, and he drops like a stone for at least 100 ft., when the action of the rapid descent causes the upper portion of the parachute to expand, and the daring aeronaut floats to earth slowly and with no little grace. The special feature of the parachute is that it has a circular orifice at the top and thus the descent is steadied. The opening of the valve of the balloon causes it to collapse and come down. Baldwin made a number of successful ascents and descents, his systematic method attracting no little attention from scientists and military men, home and foreign. The only apparent failures, if they may be so described, were the occasional escapes of the balloon, the valve cord apparently not acting, and the aerial machine floating to some distance before coming to earth.

On August 20th Mr. Simmons, the aeronaut—who had some years before made an ascent in Bombay with Mr. Geary in a balloon which fell into the harbour—ascended from the Irish Exhibition, London, intending to take a party of three, besides an assistant, to Vienna. They descended at Kimbolton, in Hans, the same evening, whence two of the passengers returned by train. The remainder ascended again next morning at 6 o'clock, but entering a thick mist were obliged to approach the earth three times to find their way. In the end, finding that they were being driven out to the North Sea, the balloon returned to earth finally at 8-30, the descent being made at Ramsay. This well known aeronaut (Mr. Simmons) met with his death under melancholy circumstances on August 27th. With two companions, Messrs. Field and Myers, he ascended from the Irish Exhibition in the afternoon, the intention being to proceed to the Continent. In the evening the aeronaut decided to descend at Ulting, in Essex; the grappling irons caught in one of three elm trees, when the balloon came down with a bump, sprang up again, struck a tree, and the silk bursting, the car was dashed to the ground with great violence. Mr. Simmons had his skull fractured and died a few hours afterwards; Mr. Field had a broken thigh and Mr. Myers escaped with a severe shaking.

Another accident happened on August 29th at Willenhall, near Wolverhamptom. A balloonist named Lempreri, of Birmingham, accompanied by a local surgeon, named Tonks, attempted an ascent, but the balloon struck a house and burst, and both the occupants of the car were injured.

It was reported in the Paris *Figaro* of September 10th that Commandant Renard had discovered a method of steering balloons, and that a complete apparatus was in course of construction at Meuden. The balloon was to be furnished with a new motor, 500 kilogrammes in weight, of 50 horse-power, to produce a speed of sixty miles an hour, and be navigable in any direction except in an actual gale.

Mail news received in England reported a shocking accident as having occurred on September 26th at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa. A Professor Williams was announced to ascend with a balloon 1,000 feet and then drop to earth by means of a parachute. When the crowd, who were holding the balloon down, were told to let go, all did so, but one young man, named Wendesley, who was whisked into the air, holding on to the rope, before he realised his position. He fell from the height of about 1,000 ft., turned a somersault, and came upon the earth flat, being terribly mangled, and, of course, kilied. Williams came down in safety, quite unconscious of the tragedy.

On October 14th, 21st, and 28th, interesting balloon races for a charitable object took place from Paris, there being six, eight, and ten competitors, respectively. A man named Charles Higgins made a successful parachute descent in the same manner as Baldwin at Lea Bridge Road, near London, on October 27th. On November 19th Higgins made a successful parachute descent at Leicester, the height attained being 4,000 feet.

MILITARY BALLOONING.

A painful sensation was caused by a published announcement on February 11th, 1888, that Major J. L. B. Templer, of the King's Royal Rifles, and Second-in-Command of the Aeronautical School at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, had been placed under arrest for divulging scientific secrets in connection with his department, the matter apparently arising from a tender, which came from Birmingham, for the supply of steel tubes to contain reserve supplies of gas. A further statement appeared to the effect that the appliances used in the Italian Expedition to East Africa were based on the secret English designs, which led to disclaimers from Messrs. Howard, Lane and Co., of London and Birmingham (Feb. 14th), and Mr. Delward, of the Nordenfelt Company. On April 5th a general court-martial assembled at Chatham for the trial of Major Templer on a charge, and a mass of evidence was given, special reference being made to a charge of having visited Birmingham and assisted in the construction of a balloon there. The Major was honourably acquitted at the end of the inquiry on April 9th. In the House of Commons on April 19th the Secretary for War, in reply to questions, said that the secret which Majar Templer was charged with revealing related to the skins of balloons, but the result of the court-martial had absolutely cleared the accused, who would resume his duties at Chatham, and be re-imbursed any expense he had been put to. In connection with the abovementioned Balloon Exhibition at Vienna in April it transpired that the Austrian army was the only one in Europe without an aeronautical department.

From the same city it was reported on April 26th that a special commission of Russian army and navy officers had been making some interesting experiments with balloon signalling at Kinburn, mouth of the river Dnieper. The balloons were made of transparent linen and filled with gas. The body of the balloon was connected by a wire with an electric battery placed on the ground, and this at a height of 2,000 metres made the light inside the balloon visible for several miles.

On May 16th the Richter-Majert gas producer for military use in the field was tried at Furstenwalde, near Berlin. In appearance the engine looks like a road or threshing machine, may be fed with any kind of fuel, and will produce enough hydrogen gas for a captive balloon in two hours. Drawn by six horses, it is said, it may be taken wherever a field gun can go, but, if necessary, it may be left at the base of supply, and there fill the gas tubes for further transport, the object being at least to obviate the carrying of gas cylinders for long distances, as in the case of the British army. The Prussian War Minister has adopted the invention.

At Toulon on July 17 an experiment was made, when a captive balloon was sent up, and its occupant, a naval officer, kept himself in telephonic communication, for observation purposes, with the frigate Indomptable.

It was reported from Paris, under date August 22, that on the previous evening a balloon with three occupants ascended from Berchem, near Antwerp, on the previous evening for military purposes. The balloon was swept away to the North Sea, into which which it fell, but the three occupants were picked up by H. M. S. Warrior and landed at Dunkirk.

THE BYCULLA MURDER.

Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan the charge of murder against Hurry Runchoor *alias* Rama was resumed, Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appearing to conduct the case for the prosecution.

Lucka Sella said:—I am in partnership with Mamoo Dulla. My shop is on Upper Duncan Road. I have known the accused for about a year and a half. He first came to me to borrow money, which he paid off, and had several money transactions with our firm. The last transaction was on the 13th November last. He then pledged a gold neck ornament called a *gutlah*. When he pledged the *gutlah*, my partner was in the shop and I was inside the shop taking my meals. I could see the accused enter the shop from where I was at the time. Accused came to the shop while I was at my meals. I saw the *gutlah* after I finished my meal. On that evening I made the entry in my book from the board. I first showed the book on the 15th December last to a jemadar of police named Rasschander Bhimrao. When he saw that entry the jemadar asked me to produce the *gutlah*. He then came back in the evening with Mr. Cobb, and my partner made over the *gutlah* to Mr. Cobb.

Motee Dulla said:—I am a Marwarree shroff, and keep my shop on the Upper Duncan Road. There is a house between the shop of the last witness and mine. I know the accused. The first transaction I had with accused was on the 1st January 1887. The accused was then in the employ of a saheb. The last transaction I had with him was on the 23rd November last, when I advanced him money on personal security. The last advance was Rs. 3 on the pledge of a watch and chain. On the 12th September 1888 the same watch was pledged with me for Rs. 2-8. Eight days subsequently I advanced him 4 annas on the same watch and five days after that, another sum of 4 annas was advanced to him on the same watch. The watch was redeemed on the 13th November last about half-past 7 or 8 o'clock that evening. He then paid me Rs. 3-8 and took away his watch. This is the entry in the book I now produce regarding this transaction made by me. On this occasion he showed me wrist ornaments called *gotes*, four in number. I saw them in his hand, and they appeared to be of silver. They are like these now produced, worn by children. I did not have them in my hand. He asked me to receive them in pledge and to advance him Rs. 5. I declined to do so. Half an hour after this conversation, he came back and redeemed the watch. My servant named Pannah was sitting in the shop during the above conversation. The watch and chain were handed over to the Police on the 16th December last.

Pannah Oomah, the servant of the last witness, was next examined. He corroborated the statement made by the last witness regarding the watch and chain, and also the conversation that transpired between the last witness and the accused regarding the four silver *gotes*, or wristlets.

Govind Nowjee said:—I am a mill hand and live at Goozria Bazaar, Byculla. I know the accused. He lived in a house opposite to mine. I have known him for about five months,—ever since he came to live in that locality. He lived with four men named Goolab, Motee, Jeewun and Moris. They all lived in one room. Goolab was the brother of the accused. I was on friendly terms with accused and his brother. I recognise these four silver *gotes*. He showed these *gotes* on the 16th, about two months ago, and asked me to get an advance of money on them. I was in my room at the time. He asked me to get Rs. 3 on them, and hand the money over to his brother Goolab. I took the silver *gotes* from him and showed them to the three persons who live with him, and wanted to know where accused got the *gotes* from. They did not know, but said I should do as

THE ELECTRIC SUGAR BUBBLE.

THE mail papers publish detailed accounts of the latest commercial swindle which had created much anxiety, and indeed consternation, both in America and in England. It appears that ten thousand shares were issued, but only 3,300 were sold, and nearly all of these in London. When the company was organised about four years ago by Professor Henry C. Friend, several well-known sugar refiners and dealers of New York investigated it as much as the inventor would allow them to do, for he kept the process a secret. He claimed that he would be able to produce 100 pounds of refined sugar from 100 pounds of raw sugar—that is, he would actually take out the impurities of the raw sugar and put refined sugar in their place in the process of refining. This made American capitalists sceptical, and consequently but little money was invested in the scheme in that country. Mr. Friend died last March, and since that time his wife has had charge of the business, being represented by her husband's stepfather, Mr. W. E. Howard. Recently they modified their claims, and now only say that they are able to refine sugar for about 80 cents a ton, whilst the average cost by the ordinary process is from ½ to ⅝ of a cent per pound, and they claim to be able to produce but a small proportion more refined sugar out of a given amount of raw material than by the ordinary process. Sometime ago, a representative of the English shareholders visited the country and took some of the refined sugar back with him. Soon after he arrived home the shares went up rapidly, but suddenly they fell from £80 to £12, and then the crisis came.

STORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The *Birmingham Post* tells the story of the enterprise.

Ten years ago Professor Friend, of New York, arrived in Liverpool, with the view of obtaining financial assistance to develop an invention for refining sugar by electricity, for which he alleged he had been unable to obtain due consideration in the United States. At Liverpool he was brought into association with Mr. J. U. Robertson, a member of a well-known shipping firm, and several of his friends and relatives. The Professor was exceedingly reticent with regard to the discovery which he had made, and which he feared to patent. It is stated, however, that by means of certain small appliances which he brought with him he produced, under conditions which satisfied those concerned, some samples of white granulated sugar of a character differing materially from any of the products with which sugar merchants and consumers had hitherto been familiar. Mr, Robertson and his friends thereupon invested a considerable sum of money, and together with other persons at New York, became promoters of the Electric Sugar Refining Company.

THE PROFESSOR'S SHARE.

The Professor was to receive as payment half the shares of the company, and was to be supplied with funds to provide a suitable manufactory and machinery to work the process, which it was thought would be more advantageously used as a secret than as a patented process. The company was registered, not under the English Joint Stock Companies Act, but as an American company, and was under no obligation to publish its accounts. Owing to the conditions under which the company was constituted, the Liverpool Stock Exchange authorities would not give to the company an official quotation; but in the course of time the transactions became so numerous and interesting that unofficial quotations ultimately found their way into the published share-lists.

DELAY AND DOUBTS.

Owing to the delay in commencing operations, doubts began to be felt as to the genuineness of the company, and even as to whether the factory which had been spoken of had any existence; and in order to dispel these misgivings Mr. R. Roberts made, in December 1887, a special journey to new York. As the result of this trip he sent to Mr. Dorricott a letter, which was afterwards printed and circulated among the shareholders, and in which he described the factory. This was a disused building labelled "The Atlantic Flour mill," and he spoke of it as a very large and imposing affair. To use the actual words of the letter, it was explained to him that "from the secret machinery on the floor above, a series of spouts would come through the floor and pass the refined sugar in continuous streams into bins."

THE SECRET CHAMBER.

The visitor was conducted by Mr. Cotterill to an upper floor, where was found a partition of dressed pitch-pine "as smooth and hard and solid as oak." "We were told," the writer said, "that the pitch-pine was a mere sheathing to a wall of brick lined with steel plates. We rapped, and it sounded solid, as if so constructed. This was the professor's strong-room, containing the secret machinery. It was about 100 ft. long and 40 ft. broad. Workmen were about, and there was the sound of work going on. Mr. Cotterill knocked at the door. A stalwart, sturdy, honest-looking American, of the type of Abraham Lincoln, came out, opening the door just as much as was necessary to let him out, and closing it behind him. This was Mr. Howard, stepfather to the Professor's wife, a trained mechanic, pensioner of the Federal army, missionary preacher before placing his services at the disposal of Mr. Friend. He has been the Professor's right-hand man throughout the prolonged and tedious business of getting the machinery made in seclusion in various parts of the States, and brought together fitted under the Professor's superintendence. . . . He said he was sorry he could not let us into the secret room at this stage; if we had come four or five days ago we could have got in, because then many of the cases were unopened; but now they were opened, and the machinery spread about the floor in pieces, and the Professor would not admit the president of the company himself."

"LIKE SOLOMON'S TEMPLE."

How long, Mr. Roberts inquired would it be before the machinery was put together and ready to run? Well, it would not be long now. They were making rapid progress. It was a mere process of screwing together. It was like Solomon's Temple: the stones were prepared beforehand, and when brought to the place were put together without sound of hammer. Every piece of machinery had been to the Professor's workshop, and put together and tested before being brought to the factory. It had been arriving in a long series of packages during twelve months past, and was now all on the premises except one or two pieces so small that the Professor could carry them in his hand when they were wanted. They were getting forward well, and he would be running before Christmas.

STREAMS OF SUGAR.

The issuing of this letter caused the shares again to rise in price to about £50, and afterwards to £70; and Professor Friend's death, which occurred shortly afterwards, exercised but little effect upon the quotations for the shares, while it afforded a possible explanation for a further delay until the autumn of the year just ended, when Mr. Roberts and a number of other visitors were permitted to see what was held to be a demonstration of the capabilities of the invention. This took place on the 7th of September last. The visitors were shown "coarse, dark-brown, common raw sugar," piled up in bags in the topmost story over the machinery, whence four men handed it through a square opening as it was called for by Mr. Howard, who was in the refining-room. They then went below and saw white sugar discharged through spouts proceeding from the secret rooms. Thirteen barrels were so produced when some of the appliances for driving the "granulating machinery," which has figured largely in relation to the process, gave way.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE "GONE WEST."

Mrs. Friend who promoted the invention after the death of her husband, has "gone West," and it was her disappearance that led to the discovery that the pretended "electric" method of refining sugar was mythical. The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The suspicions of the officers of the company were aroused some days ago, when it was found that Mrs Friend and all who had been connected with the factory had disappeared, Mrs. Friend leaving word that she had gone West. The president, treasurer, and a number of the shareholders proceeded to the factory, and invaded the secret rooms. What they discovered astounded them. There were a number of machines used in breaking cube sugar into smaller particles and in granulating coarser grades, and nothing else. There were no mysterious electrical apparatus, no wonderful cylinders, pots, or pans charged with purifying electrical current.

HOW THE SUGAR WAS PRODUCED.

The investigation that was at once set on foot shows how the scheme had been worked. Not a pound of raw sugar had been refined in the factory. Quantities of refined sugar, chiefly cubes, had been purchased by the operators, and prepared in some secret spot with a chemical liquid which eliminated the ordinary impurities found in all sugars. This doctored sugar was then carted to the factory in bags purporting to contain raw sugar. The chemicals used had crystallised the cubes to a large extent, and when they were broken they had a finer appearance and quality than sugar is usually known to possess. When everything was ready the crushers in the secret room were set in motion, and the cubes were broken into smaller particles, according to the grade desired. When the refined sugar began to come out of the shoots two floors below, all who saw it marvelled at the genius which could turn raw sugar into refined in so short a time. The scheme was cleverly worked to the very last. The shareholders and officials of the company were kept in perfect hopefulness as to the future of the process until the largest possible amount of money could be secured, and then the bubble was allowed to burst, and we are told that there is no such process as electrical sugar refining.

"SHAMEFULLY TRICKED."

Mr. Robertson, the secretary and treasurer of the company, who is at present in New York, has made the following statement. I am heartbroken over the discoveries. I do not care so much about losing my own money, but I induced numbers of my friends to invest in the scheme, and their financial ruin distresses me. Then I had such high hopes that the scheme would bring fortunes to us all. Oh, we have been shamefully tricked and deceived! It means ruin to us. It is the most outrageous thing I ever heard of. Yes, we have been over to the factory, and have seen the interior of the secret rooms. I would rather not tell all that they contain just yet. I have prepared a statement for the public in which I will set all matters forth just as they are. I can see no prospect of saving anything. The revelations in the factory prove that the entire thing has been a fraud.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE.

THE French Chambers reassembled on Tuesday, Jan. 8., M. Pierre Blanc, the senior deputy, presided, and made a speech which, contrary to custom, was received with hearty applause from the Left benches, and sharp interruptions from the Conservatives.

After mentioning, with gratitude, that he had been spared to have the honour of presiding over the first sitting of the Chamber in its last Session, M. Blanc said the hour had come when great duties had to be accomplished by Republicans. They must all unite to defend the Republic, which was menaced, to march courageously against its enemies, and, "if necessary, die for her." The applause with which the Left greeted these words was met with uproar and laughter from the Right; but M. Blanc went on without heeding either. He declared that it was the duty of the Government "to use the utmost severity of the laws against conspirators, and to take energetically the supreme resolutions which saved just causes." Amid an uproar on the Right, a Voice cried, "You have said that to every Government, and next year you will say the same thing to Boulanger."

This created a tumult on the Left, and M. de Douville Maillefeu exclaimed, "Go to the fair, you charlatans; go there and turn your somersaults." It was not, continued M. Blanc, that Republicans doubted of the nation. No, it was impossible to believe that after having struggled for their rights and liberties during a century, the people would abdicate at the moment they were in full possession of them. It was impossible to believe that, after making three Revolutions, overthrowing three dynasties, the nation would forget herself to the extent of returning to personal power. No, it had learned too well the lessons of its history not to be on its guard against saviours. But at the present moment it was well to remind France that, outside the Republic, there was nothing but Revolutions; that the remedy for the discontent must be demanded, not from the enemies of the Republic, but from the Republic itself. The Republic had committed faults, but M. Blanc considered it would be unjust to exaggerate those faults and thus to cause alarm and disaffection; and it would be yet more unjust to forget the progress it had realised, and which was the proof that never, under any other *regime*, had so much been done for the nation. He was not one of those who considered the moment had come to interrupt the forward march, as if immobility were not death, and as if the path of the Republic was not the eternal path of progress. He knew the country wanted reforms. If that were not the case, "why had an irresistible movement of public opinion, carried first to the Presidency of the Chamber, and then to the Presidency of the Cabinet, the eminent man who personified, in the highest degree, the policy of action and progress?" In conclusion, M Blanc urged all Republicans to unite their efforts to make the exhibition the greatest glorification of labour, and the most imposing manifestation of the riches of the nation. He invited foreigners to come and visit it, promising them they would find, in the hospitality offered them by France, the proof of the nation's ardent and sincere desire for universal peace. "Let this universal festival," he said, "become the federation of all French hearts in the love of country and of the Republic." These final words were followed by loud applause from the Left; but a member of the Right cried out, "The Republic! Why, you can already give orders for her grave."

The chamber then proceeded to elect its President for the Session, M. Meline being re-elected President by two hundred and fifty-three votes, against one hundred and forty-one given to M. Andrieux. MM. de Mahy, Lefebvre, Casimir-Perier, and de Velle were elected Vice-Presidents.

The opening sitting of the Senate was presided over by Comte de Bondy, the eldest member of that Assembly, who, for the first time since the establishment of the Republic, happened to be a member of the Right. He claimed the support of all present, because in the midst of hot discussions, Senators had never forgotten the respect they owed one another. The composition of the Senate, he said, was a sure pledge for the safety of the country. The Count said the building in which the Senators were sitting was constructed for that Assembly forty-seven years back, and he had sat in it from 1842 to 1848. In recalling to memory those dates, it seemed to him that he evoked the remembrance of that epoch of glory and prosperity which had made France great and happy. It was for the Senators, by their constant prudence and resolution, to restore to France all she had lost. He was confident that they would not shrink from the accomplishment of that sacred mission which was to-day more than ever imposed on their ardent and enlightened patriotism.

The most energetic fraction of the Revolutionary Party, the Blanquists, have, however, decided to bring forward a candidate of their own to oppose both General Boulanger and M. Jacques at the elections of the 27th. Their choice has fallen on M. Boulle, who, in his way, is a remarkable man. He earns his living as a stone-dresser, a remunerative calling though a hard one. He served his time in the army, and after his discharge spent some years as gamekeeper in the employment of the State. But he soon got tired of this, reverted to his original trade, and made use of his opportunities to educate himself. He is about forty years of age, a ready speaker, and a vigorous writer. He has been at the head of most of the Labour *versus* Capital movements of late years; and his influence with the working classes, but especially with bricklayers, navvies, stone masons, and the open air trades generally, is very considerable. He has not the remotest chance of success; but if there should be a second ballot, the votes of his supporters, whether they go to M. Jacques or to General Boulanger, may carry the day.

GERMANY.

Professor Geffcken was released from the Moabit Prison in Berlin on Saturday morning, January 4th. The Supreme Tribunal at Leipsic telegraphed to the First Public Prosecutor, Dr. Grosohuff, stating that proceedings against Professor Geffcken had been abandoned, and that he must, therefore, be set at liberty instantly. The official in question conveyed the message to Professor Geffcken without delay, whereupon the latter at once left the prison, and proceeded to Hamburg in the afternoon. It was on Sept. 29, 1888, on his return from Heligoland to Hamburg, that Dr. Geffcken was placed under arrest, he voluntarily surrendering himself to the Court. He has, therefore, been in prison for ninety-nine days on the mere suspicion of having committed treason to the State by the publication of the Emperor Fredrick's Diary of 1870-71. The *Deutsche Rundschau*, in which the "Diary" appeared was seized at the instance of Prince Bismarck on Sept. 16. The *Reichsanzeiger* published the Chancellor's direct report to the Emperor on Sept. 27, and it was on the ground of this document that the Minister of Justice was requested to instruct a Public Prosecutor to institute criminal proceedings against the person who had caused the publication of the Diary.

The Supreme Court of the Empire, after having all the evidence before it, has now declined to hear the case. This result has naturally caused much exultation in the Liberal camp. All the Opposition papers rejoice that, as under Frederick the Great, the highest Judges of Germany have once more proved their independence. The *Freisinnige zetung* remarks:—"Prince Bismarck has suffered before the whole world a defeat such as he had hardly ever sustained before throughout his Ministerial career."

The *Vossische* says:—"The great moral capital which Germany acquired in the eyes of all the world by the moderation and self-control of a ruler revered in an unusual degree, and which she should put to usury for the enhancement of her *prestige*, seems to be now being wasted by the depreciative intolerance of certain parties, and their restless desire to persecute. It is necessary to utter a warning against this, for Germany has not yet suffered any loss of dignity or respect."

THE ORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.

A LARGE number of the officers of the fourteen thousand troops quartered at Aldershot, with others belonging to the higher grades from other parts of the country, assembled at the Prince Consort's Library on Jan. 3, under the presidency of Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., Commander of the Aldershot Division, to hear an address by Major-General Harrison, Royal Engineers, upon the Organisation of the Army for War. The general dealt very fully with the subjects of enlistment and equipment. He also treated in a novel manner, which therefore aroused much interest among the many distinguished military authorities present, the subject of the training of the soldier. The importance of good training was premised from the fact that history shows that well-trained troops have often conquered, though badly fed and in rags, while badly trained troops have almost invariably been beaten; and the general proceeded to point to the wonderful victories gained by the little States of Ancients Greece when attacked by the overwhelming forces of Persian Monarchs. The primary object of army training was preparation for war; but there was a secondary object which was not overlooked by those far-seeing men who introduced into Europe the short service system and this was to improve physically and mentally the young men of a country. It could hardly be credited that nations like Gesmany, France, and Italy would have stood for so long the drain of short service unless there had been a belief that the military training given to youths while in the ranks made them better workers when they returned to civil life and that thus the army system produced some benefit to compensate for the loss that it entailed on the labour market. It was preposterous that a recruit under instructions should receive as much pay as a private who is thoroughly up in all that he has to learn, and who is doing his duty by night and day as a trained soldier. There should be three classes—viz., the recruit, the second-class soldier, and the thoroughly trained soldier. Each class should have its special pay and special privileges, and there would thus be a direct incentive to everyone to learn his work and no time would be wasted.

At the close of the lecture and a discussioin, Sir Evelyn Wood addressed the company, and in the course of his remarks said that he deprecated the tendency to throw on the adjutant-general the great bulk of detail, of which he gave several amusing instances, and argued that such matters should be more diffused. He was not favourable to the view of local armies entertained by many, the material of which was not so useful in other countries than their own as might be imagined, giving as an instance the defects of Indian native troops in Afghanistan. Speaking of the short service system, he said that though expensive at first sight to the nation its advantages to the nation by the insight young soldiers obtained into the requirements of foreign countries more than counterbalanced the disadvantage of cost. As to equipment, he agreed that young men should not have too much placed on their shoulders before they were properly set, as there would very soon be a large increase in the hospital list.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY RESERVE.

THE latest reports of the condition of the First Class Army Reserve show that the present number of trained soldiers relieved from service with the colours, but still available for duty with their regiments in an emergency, continues to increase in a steady manner; the Second Class—composed of reserve men of 1859 and 1867 and the enrolled pensioners—as steadily diminishing. The whole number of men in the First Class is now about 50,200, or 1,000 more than at this time last year. The proportion of reserve cavalrymen is 3,500, an increase of 500 in the twelve months, and equal to seven cavalry regiments at ordinary strength. The reserve artillerymen number 3,000, an increase of 300; the horse, field, and garrison divisions having all gone up proportionately to their establishments. In the Royal Engineer reserve there is an increase of barely 200, the total now standing at 1,250; but in this corps, as in the Royal Artillery, there is a very large proportion of long-service men. The reserve of the Foot Guards—whose short service is only three years—has also increased by about 200, there being now 3,200 men in the Guards' nine years' reserve period; so that, adding these to the men with the colours, the three Regiments of Household Infantry could set in the field nearly 9,000 men. The Infantry of the Line is exceptional amongst the principal arms of the service in exhibiting a decrease in its total of reserve men as compared with last year, there being now about 36,300 on the rolls, or 700 below the 37,000 then reported. The King's Rifles and the Rifle Brigade—the only four battalion regiments in the service—have each equal to a fifth battalion of reserve men, and several of the ordinary line regiments (all of two battalions) very nearly approach the capacity to form third battalions approximating to the strength of those with the colours. Prominent amongst regiments in this condition, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., the Royal Sussex, the North Lancashire, the Shropshire Light Inf., and the Yorkshire Light Inf. have each more than 700 reserve men, several more have over 600, and no line regiment less than 350. The Army Service Corps (the recently renamed Commissariat and Tranport) has an increase of 200 in its reserve, and the Medical Staff Corps an increase of 150. The Second Class Reserve numbers 2,800, a decrease of nearly 1,300 from the total at the close of 1887. The greater part of the 2,800 are the enrolled pensioners, the reserves of 1859 and 1867 reckoning less than 250. The Foot Guards, the line infantry, the King's Rifles, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Marine Light Inf. claim about 2,300 of the Second Class Reserve. With the men serving with the colours added to the two classes of the reserve, there are now nearly 160,000 regular troops at home.

MINE FIELDS FOR COAST FORTRESSES.

WE are glad to learn, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that a systematic plan has been adopted for the laying out of mine fields at the principal coast fortresses of the United Kingdom. The experiments at Langston Harbour in 1887 showed that every effort would be made by an attacking naval force to reach the spot from which all branches of the mine field system ramified, and to cut the connection at the fountain-head. Thus it is essential that the "test chamber" and "firing station" should be in as secure and protected a situation as possible. This result has been obtained, in the various sea forts commanding estuaries, by introducing the insulated cables below a low-water mark in a chamber far down in the foundations of the work, where the magazines also are placed for security, this position being protected from all danger of being "rushed" by an attacking force, or shelled from a distance. Wire ropes connected with sinkers and buoyant mines—not, of course, charged—extend all around this position, and in many instances they are now already laid so that the preparation of mine field for action would only occupy a few hours. Depots of guncotton are also being stored in the vicinity of the various mine-fields, and the manufacture of this explosive is being actively proceeded with at Waltham Abbey. But the laying out of the existing "fields" has made a considerable hole in the slender reserves of submarine-mining equipment, and a very meagre provision has been made for them in the Estimates. We trust that the matter may be seriously taken up in Parliament, and that a more ample sum may be voted for this most essential service as the result. At least three thousand ground and buoyant mines should be retained as a reserve; the cost of these would bear no proportion at all to their relative value. Men, too, are badly wanted in this branch of the service, and steps should be taken to accelerate recruiting for it, which has become seriously slack of late.

THE Judge of the Supreme Court of New York State has given judgment to the effect that the North River Sugar Refining Company had forfeited its charter because it had entered a Trust. This has long been regarded as a test case. The Trust in question includes all the sugar refineries in New York State and, with a few exceptions, all those in the United States.

IT will be interesting, writes the *World*, to learn who, if any one, is to be held responsible for allowing Her Majesty's troopship Jumna to become almost unfit for further service. This vessel, upon being surveyed at Portsmouth Dockyard, has been found to have been so neglected that her hull has become encrusted with rust, which will take some four months to get rid of. It is disgraceful to think that, because a ship has been laid up for a short period in the steam reserve, she should be allowed to get into such a state as this. The least care or precaution on the part of the Dockyard authorities should have prevented such a state of things. Some one is most decidedly greatly to blame, and that individual should be discovered and brought to light.

NATIVE PROGRESS IN INDIA.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M. P., writes from Lahore under date December 9th on the above subject to the *Manchester Guardian*. After referring to the tameness of birds and beasts visible from the window of the railway carriage in which he was travelling, Mr. Caine writes:—

I am trying to see all I can of the administration of the Native States of India, and last week I spent a short time at Jeypore, the principal Rajpoot State, which I also visited when I was in India last winter. Like Baroda, Jeypore is another instance of the improvement in the social condition and general welfare of the people which follows British influence and guidance. There are Indian politicians who contend that the prosperity and happiness of the people living in the independent Native States is far greater than in British India. This is an intricate question on which I am not competent to form any definite judgment, but it appears to me that whatever there is of general prosperity in Native States is mainly the result of British influence and education. There is no doubt that the great improvement in Rajpootana generally which has manifested itself during the last twenty years is due to the high standard of European education received by Rajpoot princes and nobles at the magnificent Mayo College at Ajmere, established by Lord Mayo, which is supported partly by contributions from the students and partly by an allowance from the British Government. The late Maharajah of Jeypore was one of the most public-spirited princes of India. During his reign he has made his little capital one of the most modern and civilised cities. While Delhi and Lahore are still lighted with oil lamps, Jeypore has its streets brilliant with gas. There is an abundant and pure water supply, and the sanitation of the town is well looked after by a municipal committee. The town enjoys a splendid park of 70 acres, within which is one of the best-appointed hospitals in India, with 100 beds, and an English doctor at the head, and also a Museum of Indian and European Art, collated in a building much finer in every way than the Maharajah's own palace. The College, which is affiliated to Calcutta University, has an attendance of nearly 1,000 students, taught entirely by native professors, one of whom showed us over the premises. There are also in the town 33 excellent elementary schools and—rare sight in India—female schools, attended by 700 or 800 pupils. Besides these institutions, there is a High School for the sons of Rajpoot nobles, and a remarkably well-appointed school of art for technical education, in which we saw a large number of young men receiving instruction in drawing, carpentry, iron work, electro-plating, engraving, metallurgy, gold and silver work, gem grinding and setting, enamelling, watch making, wood carving, sculpture, embroidery, weaving, and other native arts for which India in time past was famous, but many of which have died out before English machinery and competition. The goal is self supporting in itself, one of the best proofs of good administration. But all these reforms, and many others I cannot mention, are entirely the results of one reign. Jeypore thirty years ago was sunk in ignorance and squalor under the personal rule of a mere despot, who thought of nothing but his own glory and gratification. The late Maharajah, whose memory is dear to Rajpoot, was a patriot, who, during his lifetime, set aside the extravagant splendour of his predecessors in favour of expenditure on institutions designed for the benefit of his people at large. From all I hear, he has not left a very worthy successor, and the present Maharajah cares but little for statecraft, and is mainly absorbed in sport and his stables.

While at Jeypore we saw a state procession. A new British Resident had come, and the Maharajah paid his first state visit to him. As the Resident is the direct representative of the Empress of India, he is treated by the native prince to whom he is accredited with great ceremony. We took up a good position for seeing the procession. The first indication of its arrival was a huge elephant, painted all over with gorgeous devices in brilliant colour, on whose back was a trumpeter, and another man bearing aloft a great flag. This beast was a "trotter," and went lumbering by at eight miles an hour to clear the way for His Highness. The procession followed in a few minutes. It was led by about fifty camels, on whose backs were soldiers, armed with big guns about the size of duck guns. Following them were a company of artillery, then a number of horsemen beating drums, the king's horse-guards (splendid fellows) bearing lances with bright pennons, and then came the Maharajah himself, a resplendent object encrusted with jewels, in an open barouche drawn by four horses. Behind him rode a regiment of cavalry, another of mounted police, carriages containing his divan, his Ministers, the members of his Council, and a large number of nobles who had come in from the surrounding country. The whole procession was closed by a number of fine elephants with gorgeous trappings, and several cart-loads of nautch girls. It was a brave and imposing spectacle.

THE DUTCH IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

AN interesting feature of the rapid progress of British North Borneo is the part which Dutch settlers and planters are taking in it. More than nine-tenths of the land around Sandakan and Mamlu, which has been purchased from the company for planting, has been taken by Dutch immigrants from Sumatra and Java, and even from Dutch Borneo. The list of persons to whom land has been allotted, which is published monthly in the official paper issued by the company at Sandakan, contains almost wholly Dutch names, and those are invariably the names of the largest holders. There is, in fact, quite an exodus of planters from Deli, in Sumatra and, while it is causing some uneasiness in the Netherland Indies who see an invaluable part of the population leaving them for a British colony, there is, on the other hand, a certain satisfaction in feeling that North Borneo is likely to be as Dutch in everything but name as Java itself. The secret of this curious exodus is that the soil of North Borneo has been found to be capable of producing that particularly excellent kind of tobacco called *wrap* which has hitherto been grown in Sumatra alone, and which is ordinarily used as a cover or outer leaf for cigars, the substance of which is of inferior tobacco. The experience of the last three years has shown that North Borneo can rival the Deli plantations in its production, and therefore the Dutch are hastening from Sumatra to this new and virgin soil. One allotment to a Dutch planter amounted to nearly a quarter of a million of acres, and this concession has now been taken over by a British company. In addition to the company's liberal policy towards settlers and the absence of irritating official restrictions and red tape annoyances, the general business way in which their officials work is attractive to planters. The unpleasant reflection for the Java officials is that a very large part of Borneo has been under them for years, but they have not been able to induce their countrymen to settle there.

MR. F. W. STEVENS, whose inclusion in the batch of new C.I.E.'s has given so much satisfaction to all who are acquainted with his Indian work, returns to Bombay early next month, says the *Overland Mail*, taking with him the designs of the new *Hôtel de Ville* about to be erected in the Western capital at a cost of considerably more than nine lakhs of rupees. The drawings are not quite finished, but those who have seen them in their incomplete state say that the future head-quarters of the Bombay Municipality promise to be as dignified and monumental, although not so extensive, as the Victoria Terminus. The amount originally set apart by the Corporation was obviously inadequate. It is to be hoped that with the sum placed at his disposal, Mr. Stevens will be able to erect a building worthy of the commercial capital of India—if we may be allowed by our Calcutta friends to adopt that description.

MR. CAINE, writes a contemporary, is the latest of English travellers who have given their attention to the Indian drink question; but he is not exactly the first who has done so. In 1803 Lord Valentia visited the country, and with more excuse than some who have followed him wrote a look about what he saw. The abundant facilities for drink seem particularly to have impressed him, for he observes:—"One of the greatest evils in India is the cheapness of spirituous liquors which leads to a dreadful mortality among European soldiers. . . An execrable liquor is sold at a low rate in every village." Such is the evidence of a witness who had no theories to establish about the state of the by-gone India which our administration found sober, but has made drunken. Mr. Caine, however, will go on complacently to the end of the chapter, pointing to the number of liquor shops registered as a conclusive proof of the increase of drunkenness throughout the country.

THE way in which Dr. Geffcken was released from prison is characteristic and of a piece with the whole wretched affair, remarks a home paper. One morning last week an official entered the "criminal's" cell and calmly and informally announced that he might now take his departure and go where he liked, which, in an equally calm manner, the Professor did.

THE OPENING OF THE KARUN RIVER TO COMMERCE.

MR. T. K. LYNCH, Chairman of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, has addressed the subjoined letter to the *Times* on the above subject:—

Attention has lately been called to the opening of the Karun river by His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia to the commerce of the world. The Euphrates and Tigris Company's steamer Blosse-Lynch is already plying on its waters. Some account of the river itself, of the prospects offered to trade, and of the difficulties which present themselves may be of general interest.

The Karun river has been characterized as the "one navigable stream of Persia." It has two mouths. By the one it pours its waters into the Shat-el-Arab, and flows, in company with the two historic rivers of Babylonia, to the sea; by the other it issues into the Persian Gulf direct. The channel which a new steamer would ascend is that which is approached from the Shat-el-Arab. Here is the Persian port of Mohammerah. A steamer descending the mingled waters of the Euphrates and Tigris from Busreh to the Gulf, arrives in a few hours off the Persian port. The Turkish port of Busreh is the emporium of European trade with the Turkish Empire by the Gulf. The other channel of the Karun river runs parallel to the Shat-el-Arab; the point of division is just above Mohammerah. It has a depth of 9ft. at low water, and could be easily navigated should occasion arise. From Mohammerah by water to Ahwaz is about 114 miles. The Blosse-Lynch made the journey from Busreh to Ahwaz in 22 hours. This place, a village with only some 200 inhabitants, is the limit which the Shah has placed for foreign navigation, but the river is capable of steam navigation as far as Shuster. Near the village of Ahwaz there is an ancient dam. The river rushes through a channel 40 yards wide, and it only requires a powerful steamer to make way against it. The difficulty could, of course, be easily surmounted by engineering works. From this point to Shuster by road is about 52 miles. By water, let us suppose ourselves beyond the "bund" or dam, and 15 miles brings us to Band-i-kir, a small village at the confluence of three streams, the Karun, the Dizful river, and the Ab-i-Gargar canal, which has been cut from the Karun just above Shuster and returns its waters to the river at this point. I leave the Dizful river without remark, except to mention that Lieutenant Selby, under Captain H. B. Lynch, C. B., who then commanded the Euphrates flotilla, ascended it in a steamer to within a few miles of Dizful and found it navigable. To ascend to Shuster you have now the choice between the natural river and the canal. The canal is the most suited to navigation, and by it Shuster can be approached within a mile. By the natural river a steamer could hardly get nearer than five miles from the town. The canal itself has become serpentine in course, and winds its way through an alluvial plain. From Ahwaz to Shuster by this route is about 72 miles.

On the Karun river now open to navigation there are no towns. The European merchant at Ahwaz would have to forward his goods by native craft or caravan to Shuster, and thence by caravan to the central market of Ispahan. But from Shuster to Ispahan is a distance by road of about 260 miles over a mountainous country. Still, if there were depots at Ahwaz, Shuster, and Dizful, and a regular service between them and the Gulf, there would be a fair prospect for the introduction of a prosperous commerce into Persia by this route. We are justified in expecting that the Persian Government will on its part be eager to draw the greatest advantages from this trade for Persia itself. The road to Ispahan, which has within recent years been traversed by Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, to whom we are much indebted for his active cooperation in this matter, and by Captain Wells, R.E., requires improvement, and the present boat service on the Upper Karun might be developed profitably by the Persians themselves. Our agent, Mr. Taylor, now on the Karun, has everywhere met with a friendly reception, and it is to be hoped that those cordial relations which he has initiated will, in the course of time, make possible the introduction of European Commerce into Persia by the Gulf.

AN EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTURE.

THE Watch Committee of the Manchester Corporation have issued a report on a remarkable imposture, which they think may probably suggest an explanation of other cases in which "Jack the Ripper" letters have been received.

The Chief-Constable (Mr. C M. Wood) reported to the Committee that on Nov. 21 last a young woman, about 19 years of age, (whose name is suppressed) informed the police that she had received a threatening letter signed "Jack the Ripper," and couched in the usual language. Letters continued to arrive some by post and others being put under the door. Nineteen letters in all were received threatening to take the girl's life and that of a companion. Some of the letters were stained with blood and others had coffins rudely drawn upon them. While the police were trying to discover the sender of the missives some young women who work with the girl pointed out a man as having followed them, and accused him of being the writer of the letters. The man was spoken to by the police, but turned out to be quite innocent of the affair. Next day, however, the girl received a letter by post purporting to come from Jack the Ripper and saying that she had got him "pinched," but that he had "squared" the police, and again threatening to kill her. A companion of the complainant's also received two similar letters. The matter became more serious later on, for on the 21st December the girl reported that she had been stabbed. She stated that she went into the backyard at home with a jug to empty, and saw a man on the wall with a knife in his hand. He at once struck at her, and in order to save her face she put up her left arm, and received a cut near the wrist. She then screamed, and her father ran out, but could see no one. She was taken to a surgery, when it was found that her arm was severely cut, and had to be stitched. The matter created great alarm and excitement in the neighbourhood, and at the Roman Catholic chapel, where the complainant and the other girl who had received letters attended, special prayers were offered for their safety, and that the man might be soon brought to justice; and the clergy paid frequent visits to both families. After the report of the stabbing the police set a close watch on the two houses, and from something recently discovered the district superintendent of police sent for the complainant and questioned her, and she ultimately confessed that she had written all the letters herself. As to the alleged attack in the backyard, she stated that she never went into the yard, and never saw any men. She herself cut her arm with a knife in the scullery, and then set up a scream. The only explanation of her conduct she could give was "unhappy at home."

A SPIRITED foreign policy sometimes pays very well. The enormous rise in the value of property at Berlin is shown by the fact that the Hotel du Nord has just been sold to the German Discount Society for £175,000, whereas in 1864 it was purchased for £40,000 and in 1843 for £18,000.

THERE are so many different versions of the story as to the origin and originator of the scheme for making some provision for the children of the Prince of Wales and Duke of Albany, writes the *World*, that it may be as well to say that I know on the best authority that Sir John Rose was the person who proposed and formulated the plan. Our contemporary adds:—

When the Prince of Wales appointed him Receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall he undertook to look into the Prince's affairs, which, though not in a state of embarrassment, required some oversight, and the Prince then consulted him on the question which caused him much anxiety—viz., the future of his children. Sir John, on looking into matters, suggested the plan now being carried out, which he discussed with Mr. W. H. Smith to gain the consent of the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone's acquiescence in it was secured through the good offices of Sir Reginald Welby; for without his consent many difficulties might have been raised. Lord Sydney was consulted at a later stage as to the offices that could be abolished with least inconvenience. The idea and carrying out of the details, however, originated with Sir John Rose alone. I understand the Queen made very few objections, and that the difficulties she raised were easily overcome, and in the whole matter she acted both kindly and generously. It seems almost a certainty that the Queen's savings must be very large; she has, besides the 60,000*l.* granted out of the Civil List for her Privy Purse, the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which last year produced, after paying all charges, over 73,000*l.*, and the annual average income she has for many years derived from the Duchy has been over 68,000*l.* She has, however, a large family of grandchildren to provide for, who can never apply to the country for further allowances. The Duke of Connaught's children will only inherit what their father can save. The children of the Grand Duke of Hesse are ill provided for; the Battenberg children, no doubt, will be handsomely dowered; and Princess Christian's children have almost as strong a claim, for their parents live in England, and spend all their money in the country which gives it to them, and they are always generous and open-handed whenever the occasion arises.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British India steamer Umballa, Captain G F Withers, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE British steamer Khalif, 1,475 tons, Captain A S Nash, cleared outwards yesterday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE British steamer Persian Prince, 1,406 tons, Captain John Philips, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Batoum (Jan. 5), laden with 74,757 cases kerosine oil, consigned to Messrs Ralli Bros, to whom also the vessel is consigned.

THE sailing ship Sierra Perima, 1,518 tons, Captain J T Wishart, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast. This vessel, it will be remembered, while going to her berth on the evening of the 7th instant, stranded on a rock and had to be sent into the dry dock. Examination then showed that she had sustained a material damage to her keel.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Fremona	1840	Anderson	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" City of London	2097	Black	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Indrani	2337	F. L. Burkill	C	E. Nixon & Co.
" Khalif	1475	G. S. Nash	D	E. Nixon & Co.
" Birchfield	1480	H Ferguson	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Apollo	2066	Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Monroe	1436	H. L. Wilson	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Voltumo	1537	T. R. Watson	H J	F. Muir & Co.
" Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	K	E. Nixon & Co.
" Locksley Hall	1573	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Newcomen	1352	Hansen	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Moscow	1038	Baracly	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Amasa	2048	Kelgour	1	E. Nixon & Co.
" Lombardy	1726	C. F. Preston	2

THE NEW INFANTRY DRILL.

THE new "Infantry Drill," which has just been issued by authority to take the place of the "Field Exercise" of 1884, marks a decided and substantial step in advance, observers a correspondent of the *Times*, who thus proceeds to criticise it:—

The attention of officers is no longer to be absorbed in the mere drilling of their men; they are now required to train them as well. The preparation is to have henceforth for its object, not a field day at Aldershot, but a real battle. The change of ideas on the part of the Horse Guards authorities during the last five years can be at once ascertained by comparing the general order prefixed to the "Field Exercise" of 1884 with the general order with which the "Infantry Drill" of 1889 opens. In the first, officers are required to give "the most scrupulous adherence to the system now promulgated." In the second, it is stated that "these regulations are based on the principle of demanding great exactitude in the simple movements still retained for drill, while conceding the utmost latitude to all commanders of however small a unit in manœuvre." The extent to which drill has been simplified may be gathered from the fact that in the edition of 1884 drill occupies 286 pages, while in that of 1889 only 188 pages are devoted to that subject. The mechanical wheeling of companies, requiring much practice and quite unnecessary, is abolished, as is also countermarching in all its forms. But probably the drill might be still more shortened and simplified by the excision of some of the line and echelon movements which are useless and indeed impracticable in the face of an enemy. The new drill book has been, to a certain extent, drawn up on the lines of the latest German work on the same subject, but the Germans have now only three formations for the battalion in close order, and these are all column formations. The chief difference between our formations and those of the Germans is that the latter largely use for all purposes company columns, while our smallest columns are those of half battalions. The progress made in our system of instruction is clearly shown by the fact that drill, which till comparatively recently was looked on as the be-all and end-all, is now regarded as merely the means to an end, that end being the placing of troops on the battle-field in a position to enable them to use their weapons to the best effect and to reach that position with a *minimum* of loss. In short, the mere drill-sergeant has been replaced by the practical instructor. One great advantage of the curtailment of drill is that the recruit will be able to begin his tactical training much sooner than heretofore, a matter of great importance in a short-service army, and, above all, in an army numerically weak, and, therefore, unable to afford the retaining for any length of time a large proportion of men under recruit instruction.

TACTICS.

The chief feature in the new drill book is the great space devoted to tactics. In the edition of 1884 only 34 pages were occupied with that subject, while in that of 1889 the number of pages is 220. In fact, the attack, the defence, advance and rear guards, and outposts are all dealt with at some length, and in a very enlightened manner. As was to have been expected, the student of Lord Wolseley's "Soldier's Pocket-book" will recognize in our latest drill-book much that is familiar to him. This is a good symptom, for it shows that the old formal barrack yard stock-and-pipeclay system which has enjoyed for so long strong support in high military circles has at length been compelled to yield before the patient pressure of the enlightened Adjutant-General and the school of military reformers, of which he may be considered the head.

NEW ORGANISATION.

Among the noteworthy contents of the new drill-book is the new organization laid down for the army. Till recently the composition of an army corps was a brigade of cavalry and three divisions of infantry, the latter consisting of two infantry brigades of three regiments each, one battalion of divisional infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, besides departmental troops. The organization now laid down differs from the preceding in the following particulars. The brigade of cavalry is replaced by a division of the same arm; the division of infantry consists of two brigades of four battalions each; the divisional cavalry regiment is replaced by a squadron; and the divisional infantry battalion is abolished. To the corps troops one squadron of cavalry and one battalion of infantry are added. By this distribution the strength of the army corps is increased from six regiments of cavalry, or 24 squadrons, and 21 battalions, to seven cavalry regiments, or 28 squadrons, and 25 battalions. The abolition of the divisional battalion of infantry may be said to be of doubtful expediency, for it furnished the divisional general with a small reserve. As to the substitution of a single squadron for the regiment of divisional cavalry, the change must be admitted to be judicious, for cavalry are more useful when organized in separate divisions than when distributed by single regiments among the different infantry divisions, while a single squadron is quite sufficient for performing the scouting work of a division. Incidentally it is shown that the authorities contemplate using large numbers of machine guns and mounted infantry in all future wars.

CLEAR, PRECISE, AND PRACTICAL.

The whole style of the instructions is more clear, precise, and practical than in the edition of 1884, as if the authorities had at length arrived at clear convictions on the subject; but there is one detail in which the taint of the barrack-yard still lingers. It is directed that at drill the soldier is to occupy a front of 24 inches, while he is told that when manœuvring —, *i.e.*, in contact with the enemy—he is to take a space of 30 inches. Surely drill cannot in every respect be too exact a rehearsal of movements in the face of the enemy. If he is to dispense with "touch" in the field, he should be accustomed to do without it on parade.

It has often been held that the Continental organization of battalions in four strong companies is superior to ours of eight weak companies. The reason for the preference is that a strong company can supply its own supports; that it is easier to combine the action of four than of eight companies and to find four capable company leaders than eight; finally, that on a peace establishment the four-company organization still leaves the captain with a substantial command. We have always understood that Lord Wolseley was an advocate of the eight-company organization, but a passage in the new drill book implies that he has somewhat modified his ideas on that subject.

THE ATTACK.

In comparing the German system of attack with that laid down for our Army, it may be said that the methods closely resemble each other, save that the Germans, recognizing the fact that when under a close and heavy fire volley firing is impossible, rather favour the idea of accustoming the soldier at all times to independent firing. We, on the contrary, are told that volley firing is to be maintained as long as possible, independent firing being only used when volley firing becomes impossible. There are, however, advantages in our own system, for nothing facilitates fire discipline, and, above, all controls the expenditure of ammunition, so much as volley firing. On the subject of expenditure and supply of ammunition some useful pages are given, and fire discipline also receives the attention which it deserves. To sum up, the new drill book is very progressive and practical, holds out hopes of still greater progress, and, above all, instead of binding the officer with red tape, encourages not only the officer, but also the non-commissioned officer and man, to do what would even a score of years ago have been considered a rank heresy—namely, to think for himself.

THE Empress-Queen Augusta, widow of the late Emperor William, has been moved to take action regarding a statement given, as alleged, on official authority during this controversy. It appears that the Berlin *Fremdenblatt*, a Government organ, stated on Jan. 1 that Her Imperial Majesty's Cabinet Councillor, the late Dr. Brandis, had in 1870 revealed to Sir Robert Morier, his friend, certain secret despatches from head-quarters, which had been received by the Empress while at Homburg. The Empress now emerges from the solitude of her widowhood to request, through her Cabinet Councillor, Herr von dem Knesebeck, that Privy Councillor von Rottenburg should seek an audience of Prince Bismarck to state Her Majesty's desire that the Chancellor should, in such manner as appears fitting to him, bring about the refutation of this pretended disclosure, which is put forth with a show of authentic authority. Occasion is taken to observe that no private despatches regarding the movements of the troops were received by the Empress, but only telegrams which were intended for immediate publication. It is further remarked that the Empress Augusta was not at Homburg in August, but in October, 1870. The Empress regards the statement as a reflection upon the memory of a faithful servant as well as upon the custody of the secret despatches committed to the charge of the Queen of Prussia. This request appears in the absolutely official portion of the *Staats Anzeiger*. It is to be presumed that the Chancellery will give it a reception different from that which was encountered by the request of Sir Robert Morier.

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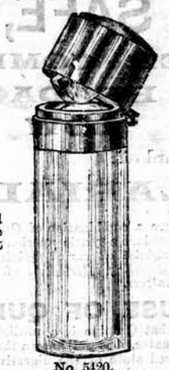

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"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. — W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. — H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

J. Henry

"PERFECT HEALTH" "PERFECT HEALTH"
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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

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The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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SOAP.

For the Complexion.
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For the Arms.
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For the Face.
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